PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8:
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid Milk

No. 53,928.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of sailing, Saturday 2 P. M. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27th Oct. | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 3rd Nov. | ORIENTAL | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 10th „ | MARMORA | 10509 | | |
| 17th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 24th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 1st Decr. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOOLTAN | 9651 |
| 8th „ | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 15th „ | ORIENTAL | 5584 | HIMALAYA | 6526 |
| 22nd „ | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 29th „ | ORIENTAL | 5294 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 1907. | | | | |
| 5th Jan. | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 12th „ | ORIENTAL | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6527 |
| 19th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 26th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | CHINA | 7913 |
| 2nd Feb. | OCEANA | 6610 | | |
| 9th „ | ORIENTAL | 5294 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 16th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 23rd „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 2nd Mar. | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 9th „ | ORIENTAL | 5294 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 16th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 23rd „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 30th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 6th Apr. | * MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 13th „ | CHINA | 7913 | | |
| 20th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 27th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 4th May | ORIENTAL | 5294 | HIMALAYA | 6526 |
| 11th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 18th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 25th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | | |

* Similar to the connecting and following steamers, the S. S. "MACEDONIA" sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
*Acting Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. Company.
BOMBAY, *4th October, 1906.*

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Nov. 1906 |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Dec. „ |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available two years | „ 900 | „ 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Beisito | 17th Nov. 1906. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Dodero | 17th Dec. „ |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
*Agent.*
No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

OCTOBER 5TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

### ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| From Bombay to | A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. | | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | | 2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. |
| Suez | 400 | 640 | 320 | 480 | 300 | 450 |
| Port Said | 425 | 680 | 340 | 510 | 320 | 480 |
| Marseilles or Genoa | 525 | 850 | 450 | 770 | 390 | 590 |
| Liverpool | 550 | 900 | 470 | 720 | 430 | 640 |
| London *via* Marseilles (overland.) | 600 | 1,150 | 525 | *770 | 450 | *675 |
| Karachi | 4a | .. | 40 | ... | 40 | .. |

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

| Class | Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing from Liverpool. | Due at Port Said about. | Due Bombay about. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | Crosby Hall | 4,082 | Sept. 23 | Oct. 7 | Oct. 22 | Nov. 10 |
| A | City of Vienna | 4,672 | „ 27 | „ 11 | „ 26 | Oct. 30 |
| A | Trafford Hall | 5,800 | Oct. 8 | „ 20 | Nov. 1 | Nov. 6 |
| A | City of Bombay | 4,848 | „ 17 | „ 29 | „ 11 | „ 16 |
| B | Arton Hall | 3,380 | „ 29 | Nov. 8 | „ 24 | Dec. 10 |
| A | City of York | 7,008 | Nov. 1 | „ 12 | „ 28 | „ 30 |
| B | Merton Hall | 4,331 | „ 6 | „ 19 | Dec. 1 | Dec. 7 |
| A | City of Karachi | 6,000 | „ 21 | Dec. 4 | „ 16 | „ 26 |
| B | City of Agra | 4,330 | „ 27 | „ 12 | „ 28 | „ 31 |
| | | | | | 1907. | 1907. |
| B | Prome | 3,236 | Dec. 5 | „ 22 | Jan. 3 | Jan. 29 |

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAMA | 2,170 | Mon. 22nd Oct. | 11 a.m. | P. D. & C. |
| KOLA | 1,200 | Thur. 25th Oct. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 2,170 | Frid. 26th Oct. | 7 a.m. | (direct). |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Oct calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,200 tons, on or about 26th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

| Steamers | Tons. | Sailing | Ports of call |
|---|---|---|---|
| PUTIALA | 3000 | 24th Oct. | Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar. |
| NERBUDDA | 3000 | 5th Nov. | Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu. |
| NUDDEA | 3000 | 19th Dec. | Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar. |

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
*Agents*, BOMBAY
*20th October*, 1906.

### KING KING & Co., BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Nov. 1906. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Dec. „ |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Jan. 1907. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150 |

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † SILESIA | Ldo Stablin | 5138 | 5th Nov. 1906. |
| † PERSIA | P. Cradiletto | 5894 | 5th Dec. „ |
| *† TRIESTE | D. Mistrorigo | 5093 | 25th Dec. „ |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.
First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons | To sail or on about |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRANZ FERDINAND, C. | Matovich | 6,046 | 26th Oct. 1906. |

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI :—

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type | Rs. 600 | Rs. 400 |
| By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix. | Rs. 550 | Rs. 350 |

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice | Saloon Fare. Rs. 450 | |

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.
The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | 1st February. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | 16th „ |
| KOERBER | 5301 | 1st March. |
| IMPERATRIX | 4213 | 16th „ |
| AFRICA | 4596 | 1st April. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | 16th „ |
| KOERBER | 5301 | 1st May. |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | 16th „ |
| AFRICA | 4596 | 1st June. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| teamers. | Tons. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|
| *+F. FERDINAND | 6041 | 24th January. |
| *+CHINA | 5999 | Early March. |
| *+AUSTRIA | 7388 | Early April. |
| *+A STEAMER | | Early May. |

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
*Agent General.*
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

### BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the BANK.

J. BEGBIE.
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

## SHIPPING.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,916 | Boyer | 1st Nov. 1906. |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Combe | 29th Nov. „ |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 4,385 | Guionnet | 27th Dec. „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Rebuffat | 24th Jan. 1907. |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 21st Feb. „ |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 21st Mar. „ |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Combe | 18th Apr. „ |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 4,385 | Guionnet | 16th May „ |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or About |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE dela CIOTAT | 6,378 | Rebuffat | 16th Nov. 1906. |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 8th Dec. „ |

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
*Agent.*
*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., grantis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 102,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esq. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILLA | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
J. A. JEFFREY.
*Acting Agent.*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £ 135,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £600,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £575,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E
BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Cawnpore. | Tuticorin |
| Lahore. | Bombay. | Colombo. | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar | Madras. | Mandalay. | Mombassa |
| Kurrachee. | Rangoon. | Newera Elya. | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point. | Aden. | Kandy. | Chittagong |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

## THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

**W. B. Green & Co.,**
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY,

take special pains to see that everything issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, prepared and served in the most appetizing manner.

Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners are served in best style at any hour of the day till 10-0 p. m.

Charges from Re. 1.

OYSTERS
NOW IN SEASON.
Iced Lemonade and Pilsener Beers on Draught.

*The Kitchen Department* is under the supervision of an experienced chef, from the Hotel Metropole, Brighton, and our customers are invited to inspect *our Kitchen at any hour of the day*, and so convince themselves of the superlative cleanliness and care with which each single item on our varied Menu is prepared.

**PEARSE & CO.'S** NO. 1, SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.
RESTAURANT.
UP-TO-DATE, FITTED UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS.
BREAKFAST. TIFFINS AND DINNERS DAILY.
CHOICEST WINES AND SPIRITS
SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE.
ICES! ICES! ICES!
CAKES. PASTRY.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

## THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

SCHEMES AND PROJECTS REPORTED ON.

Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above.
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.
All communications to be addressed to the
CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

## "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3/32d. to 1s. 4 25/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NOTICE.

AS I have RETURNED to BOMBAY the Power of Attorney granted to Mr. DANIEL LONGWORTH Assistant Secretary and Manager to act as Secretary and Manager of this Company during my absence is hereby CANCELLED.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
*Secretary and Manager.*
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co. LD.
BOMBAY, 22ND OCTOBER 1906.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA, 1906.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 323 of 1904.

MOOSABHOY MAHOMED SAJAN .....Plaintiff.

VS.

1, YACOOBHAI MAHOMED SAJAN, 2. N. C. MACLEOD Esqr. the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of GOOLAM ALI MAHOMED SAJAN.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of January, 1906, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY the 23rd day of November, 1906, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants or any of them in

LOT NO. 1.—All that Piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement ( 134 1/9 ) One Hundred and Thirty-four and one-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3205, Street No. 172-4 Tandel Street and bounded as follows that is to say:—On the East by the Tandel Street, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property formerly belonging to Alloo Padoo and now belonging to His Highness the Aga Khan's Jamat, and on the South by the house appertaining to the Nishanpada Masjid which said premises are at present in the occupation of Tenants.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (173) One Hundred and Seventy-three Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3209-1, Street No. 156 and 158-60 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Tandel Street, on the West by the Khoja burial ground, on the North by the house of Shaikh Ahmed Coolakker, and on the South by the house of Jaffer Mahomed Sajan which said premises are in the occupation of several tenants.

LOT NO. 3.—FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-districts of Bombay containing by admeasurement 49 4/9 Forty-nine square yards and six-ninths of another Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 2882, Street No. 251 at 80 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the said Nishanpada Road, on the North by the property of Kasum Karim Vazeer, and on the South by the Umarkhadi Cross Lane.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Umarkhadi Cross Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay fronting the said Umarkhadi Cross Lane, on the North side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (116) One Hundred and Sixteen Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3344, Street No. 74-78 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat, on the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the property of the said Kasum Karim Vazeer, on the North by the Umarkhadi Cross Lane, and on the South by sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat.

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 122 7/9 One hundred and Twenty-two and seven-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B No. 2856, Street No. 143-45 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the Nishanpada Road, on the North by the house of Abdul Gafoor bin Mahomed Ibrahim Surti, and on the South by the house of Piary Abdulla Dossa which said premises are in the occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Nanu Hormusji & Co., Attorneys for the 1st Defendant abovenamed at No. 39 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 2nd day of October, 1906.

R. D. SETHNA,
*Commissioner.*

NOTICE.

This Advertisement is in supersession of that part of the advertisements which appeared in the issues of this paper, on 18th to 25th July, which refers to 5,80,000 Sleepers.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 5,80,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, delivery to begin by 1st April 1907, and to be completed by 31st December, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine (9) feet six (6) inches long, ten (10) inches wide and five (5) inches deep.

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Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railway before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and price quoted should include delivery into trucks at that Station after having been passed by an Engineer Officer on the N. W. Railway.

Tender should be return duly filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, superscribed "Tender for sleepers required by the N. W. Railway" at Calcutta by MONDAY, 3rd December 1906, on which date these will be opened at 12 noon.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be had from the Chief Store-keeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 100 which will be treated as earnest money and returned to tenderers after the award of contracts.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

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H. J. DUNLOP,
*Store Keeper.*
H. H. THE N. G. S. RAILWAYS CO. LD.,
SECUNDERABAD, (DECCAN,) 15th October, 1906.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription, Rs. 5 including Postage.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" else, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription £1-1-0, per year, Post Free.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour, on the date of publication and Arrivals and Departure of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Mandvee Road.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, under instructions from Messrs. H. M. Sidick and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. F. Finkelstein, the undermentioned jewellery consisting of:—

1 Pair diamond screw ear-rings.
1 Pair diamond ear-rings with pearls.
1 Diamond ring with 7 stones.
1 Diamond ring with 3 stones.
1 Diamond ring with 7 stones.
2 Marquis rings with diamonds and turquoises.
1 Ring with large opal.
1 Pair gold bracelets with 5 diamonds in each.
1 Gold gent's repeater watch.
1 Gold ladies' watch with monogram,
1 Gold chain bracelet.
2 Gold chain brooches.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almyrah, chest of drawers, large writing desk, blackwood large book case etc.

1 Chubb's safe on stand. 28 by 22 by 21 inches,
2 Engraved Dwarka Shunks.
1 Single pole canvas tent with double top.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.

The property of a Military Officer:—

1 "Twilight" grey Arab Gelding 7 years, hunted with the Bombay Hounds regularly, trained to stick and ball steady on parade.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bird Cage, Middle Colaba, opposite the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome teakwood and black wood household furniture of the latest design such as dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, set of drawing room, sofas and chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, marble top tables and teapoys, bedsteads, almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes presses, chest of drawers, first rate fire proof Milner's safe on stand, Chubb's deed box and small safe, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co. copying press on stand, new designed teakwood bedstead, glassware, crockeryware, electroplatedware, case of spoons, forks and cutlery, large size English stove, very handsome, rubber tyred cabriolette by Williams in good order, handsome and powerful bay waler horse, quiet, single harness, lady's bicycle, windproof lamps, rich table ornaments, Edison's home phonograph with records Brussels carpets, flower pots with plants, etc., the property of L. Combe Esq. of the French Bank.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Feru House (2nd floor) opposite the Tramway Company office, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware crockery, windproof lamps, pictures, carpets etc., the property of a lady and two gentlemen.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "belvedere House" Middle Colaba (opposite the Admiralty House) 2nd floor, the very valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture by Roberts, Breslaur and others, such as dining table, and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room, sofas and easy chairs. Cabinets, bookpress chiffonier, teapoys, brass single bedsteads, almiras clothes presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by Seymour Dove. Old China jars, beautifully carved panels on easels, rich table ornaments, Wind-proof lamps, Indian Carpets, fancy curtains, glassware and crockery, best plateware, rubber tyred victoria, bay waler horse, harness, garden pots etc., the property of R. Carruthars Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of two very valuable pucca-built Bungalows known as "Kharas Mansion" and "Stone House," opposite the Post Office, Middle Colaba.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1906, at the hours mentioned below, the following very valuable landed properties on the premises.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November at 4 p.m. (B. T.)

"Kharas Mansion"

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of (perpetual) leasehold ground, together with the bungalow and outbuildings and well standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Colaba, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2043 Square Yards be the same little more or less, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A Ward No. 196 (2). Street No. 273 A. and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 27, New No. C-15925, Old Survey No. 37 and New Survey No. 1-9684 and which are bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Cooper, on the South by a narrow strip of land used as an approach road, on the East by the property of the Vendor known as "Stone House" and on the West by the Middle Colaba Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenant.

On the Same Day at 5 p.m. (B. T.)

"Stone House."

PARTICULARS.

All those three pieces or parcels of (perpetual) leasehold ground, together with the bungalow and outbuildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Colaba, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,649 Square Yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward, Ward No. 195, Street No. 271 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 27, New No. 15925. Old Survey No. 37, New Survey No. 1-9684 and which are bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Cooper, on the South by a plot of ground demised to late J R Duxbury and now to late Mr. R. S. Kharas, on the East by the Sea Beach and on the West by the property belonging to Mr. J. R. Kharas known as "Kharas Mansions" and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

N. B.—The abovenamed bungalows which have been built of best materials under the personal supervision of their owner and on modern sanitary principles are conveniently situated in a healthy locality bordering as they do on the Colaba Military Cantonment. Each bungalow which has a well laid out garden and has a stable, coach house, servants' quarters and other outhouses, possesses a number of well planned commodious rooms and affords very healthy family residence.

For further particulars about the bungalows, the tenure of land on which they stand and the conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned. The bungalows may be viewed by appointment.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 22nd OCTOBER, 1906.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club and next to Government Laboratory (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, dining table and chairs large sideboards and dumbwaiters, hall, table and hanging lamps, rich real Persian carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, mirror back cabinets and table ornaments, writing table, reclining sofas, one nearly new English D. B. C. F, Breech-loading gun by Cogswell and Harrison, London, with patent action with case, one brass bedstead with horse hair mattress, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs and chest of drawers, glass door book presses, one iron fire proof English safe by "Millner" one lot very valuable and rare Law and other books such as complete set of Encyclopædia Britannica with revolving bookstands, set of Natural History Society's volumes. Webster's latest large dictionary, Shakespeare's works, political works, Bombay High Court Report, French literature, Duma's works, social, physical, sexual and natural sciences, French and English dictionaries and other books by well known authors, etc., etc.

The property of the late C. B. Lynch, Esq. Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the ground floor "Dantra House", Apollo Bunder the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware dining table, and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawingroom, suites, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one handsome sweet-toned square piano glass door book cases, marble top dressing and washhand tables, single and double wooden bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, copper utensils, etc. etc., the property of Bailly Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY 22nd OCTOBER, 1906.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Manila. | Singapore. |
| Calcutta. | City of Mexico. | San Francisco. |
| HongKong. | Shangai | Washington, D.C |
| Kobe. | Yokohama. | Canton. |
| Cebu. | Penang. | Monterey. |
| | Panama. | |

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow. | |
| Bombay. | | Saigon. | |
| Karachi. | Singapore. | Shanghai. | |
| Calcutta. | Kwala Lumpor. | Tientsin. | |
| Madras. | Bangkok. | Hankow. | |
| Rangoon. | Batavia. | Yokohama. | |
| Colombo. | Soerabaya. | Kobe. | |
| Penang. | Manila. | New York. | |
| Thaiping (Perak). | Cebu (Philippines). | | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | Hongkong. | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
*Agent.*
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allow

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The Bombay mails of 6th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 85 15/16 = — 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 96 3/4 = — 1/4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 102 = — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Refund Rupee Paper ..... 84 3/4 = — 1/4

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 32 5/16 = — 1/16
6 months hence ..... 32 1/4 = + 1/16
Spot in New York ..... 69 3/4 = — 1/4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·21 = + 1
Berlin cheques ..... 20·46 1/2 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4·84 1-2 = + 1/4

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr. ct. = + 1
3 months' sight Bank Bills .... 5 7/8 " = + 1
6 months' sight Bank Bills .... 5 1/2 " = + 5/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 6 " = + 1
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 6 " = + 3/4

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 4 = + 3/8
7 day market loans ..... 4 1-4 = + 1/2

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 40,000 at Is. 4 1-16d.
The Bank of England rate of discount has been raised to 6 per cent. The advance to six was utterly unexpected. The Stock Exchange is uneasy.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.
Silver to Bombay £190,000
Gold to Bombay £110,000.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 11 + £2-10
Yellow metal 9 1/4d.
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-5-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-5-0
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-7-6

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 3/4 value.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 30 5 9 + 1/8 new terms Nov.-Dec. value steady.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 49 1/4 A.-M. buyers quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 + 1 2 Oct.-Nov. sellers firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/4

IN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton Market closed ..... easier
East Indian ..... quiet
Manchester ..... easier
Total Sales ..... 8,000
Spot ..... 6·33 — 3
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ..... 9 3/4
Sold on speculation and for Export ..... 500
Imports ..... 1,000
Futures close ..... steady

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| 5·85 | 5·86 | 5·84 |
| —13 | —13 | —12 |
| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apr. |
| 5·83 | 5·80 | 5·81 |
| —12 | —12 | —12 |
| Apr.-May | May-June. | June-July |
| 5·93 | 5·5 | 5·96 |
| —12 | —11 | —12 |

Receipts at U. S. Ports ..... 58,000
Do. last year ..... 64,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... 38,000
Do. do. Continent ..... 5,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11·00—25
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 10·72—24 *
Do. month of March ..... 11·06—23 *

* Declined owing to report of crop damage denied and to large estimated receipts for to-morrow.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 11 1/8—1 4
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 10·76—28
Do. month of Jan. ..... 10·86—28
Tone at close ..... steady

COTTON.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports ..... | 363,000 |
| Week's Exports to Great Britain ..... | 116,000 |
| " Continent ..... | 97,000 |
| Stock at U. S. ports ..... | 6,35,000 |
| " Interior " ..... | 2,67,000 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th Oct.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 2,188 | bales. |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 3,873 | cwts. |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 8,102 | do |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard .. .. | 208 | do |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. | 1,494 | do |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. | 670 | do |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. | 42 | do |
| Castorseed .. .. .. | 2,454 | do |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 7,407 | do |
| Myrabolams .. .. .. | 908 | do |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. | 1,205 | do |
| Mowrasseed .. .. .. | 123 | do |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 359 | do |
| Jeowar .. .. .. .. | 60 | do |
| Maize .. .. .. .. | 13 | do |

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

The rise in the Bank of England rate of discount to six per cent. has caused a very firm tone in the sterling exchange market. The Bank's drawing rate is unchanged but the rate quoted for 3 months' sight bills is 1s 4 3-8d. and for 6 months' sight 1s 4 9-16.

The Cotton market in Liverpool has taken a downward turn, due, we are informed, by several private advices received, to the greater stringency in the money market. From New York, however, Reuter advises a decline of about 25 cents. owing to reports of crop damage denied. These have been boomed for all they were worth, lately, and it is quite possible that reports were greatly exaggerated.

Our local market has again declined under the influence of home advices. There are many sellers in the market, including some export houses, but at the lower rates now quoted, a moderate turn over is reported chiefly in contracts for forward delivery.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M G Bengals fine ..... | Nov. | Rs. | 203 |
| Do. fine ..... | Dec. | " | 202 |
| Do. fine ..... | Jan. | " | 201 |
| M G Dhamangaon fine ..... | " | " | 226 |
| M G Nagpur fine ..... | " | " | 231 |
| M G Khandesh fully good ... | " | " | 203 |
| Do. Fine ..... | " | " | 212 |
| M G K A fine ..... | " | " | 217 |
| H G Bengals fully good ..... | " | " | 182 |
| M G Broach good ..... | " | " | 242 1/2 |
| Do. fine ..... | Mar. | " | 260 |

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. ... ... ... | ... | 1s. 4 1/32d. |
| Bank Demand ... ... ... | ... | 1s. 4 1/16d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. | ... | 1s. 4 3/8d. |
| Do. 6 do do. | ... | 1s. 4 9/16d. |
| French Francs 3 do. do. | ... | 171¼ |
| Marks 3 do. do. | ... | 140 1/4 |
| Hongkong 30 Days' Sight | ... | 165 |
| Shanghai 30 do. do. | ... | 225 |
| Japan 30 do. do. | ... | 150 1/2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... ... | | 97 |
| 1st Settlement. | 31st October ... | 97 |
| 2nd Do. | 30st Novemcer... | 97 1/6 |

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since | 12th | Oct. | 6 per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. | 12th | " | 5 do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. | 11th | Oct. | 6 do. |
| Bank of Madras do. | 18th | Sept. | 5 do. |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... easier.
Estimated sales ..... 4,000 bales.
Imports ..... 28,000

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| 5·81 | 5·78 | 5·78 |
| —8 | —8 | —8 |
| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar | Mar.-Apl. |
| 5·80 | 5·80 | 5·81 |
| —8 | —8 | —7 |
| Apl.-May. | May-June | June-July |
| 5·86 | 5·87 | 5·88 |
| —7 | —8 | —8 |

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 1,13,000.
Gold coin Rs. 35,000.
Per s.s. "Oriental" from London.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... | easier |
| Surats ..... | quiet |
| Good Shirtings ..... | Nil |
| The Manchester Market has been ..... | easier |
| 2 1/2 per cent Consols ..... | 85 15/16 |
| 4 per cent. Rentes ..... | 96 3/4 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan ..... | 103 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers ..... | 84 3/4 |
| Bar Silver ..... | 32 5/16 |

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

## NEW THEATRE IN GRANT ROAD.

MR. KHURSHEDJI MERWANJEE BALLIWALLA, euphemistically called by the Native Press as the "Indian Irvine," who has been favourably known for many years as the Proprietor of the Novelty Theatre on the Esplanade, is about to build for his company, the Victoria Theatrical Company, a new Theare in Grant Road. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new theatre, which is to be called the "Balliwalla Theatre," was performed on Friday morning last in the presence of a number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen on a spacious plot on the ground. The new theatre, which is to be built on the most modern principles, is expected to be ready in about six months, and will be the premier theatre in that quarter of the City.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India Workshops.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1640 tons Captain Thos. Hughes, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and a number of pilgrims.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2784 tons, Captain G Dodero, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr B Hickie. Mr D S Joseph, Mr H S Joseph and deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain H M Cuthbert, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut-General Sir A Hunter, K C B D S O, Brigadier General H B Watkins, D A G, Captain S D Jackson, D S O, Staff Sergt J L Kenny, Major Woolridge, Mrs Smith Ellis, Mrs Mackenzie, Mrs Slight, and 2 children, Mr Butterworth, Messrs Longworth, G C Mackay, Whittle, P S Dias, Carvalho, and daughter, Mr Tyerally, Mr E Beet, Mr P J Anjaria and a number of deck.

## ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | R I M S Canning ... | Vale ..... | Aden, Oct 12 |
| | Lama s ..... | Cuthbert ..... | Karachi, Oct 18 |
| 21 | Lalpoora s ..... | Sharp ..... | Calcutta, Sept 22 |
| | Kola s ..... | Ramage ..... | Buseh, Oct 13 |
| | Ituda s ..... | Kilpatrick .... | Calcutta, Oct 6 |
| | Florisan s ..... | Davies ..... | Calcutta, Oct 9 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Clematis s ..... | Davies ..... | Calcutta |
| 21 | Ischia s ..... | Lewellen ..... | Aden |
| | | Dodero ..... | Hongkong |

The steamer Ahmadi, Captain Hughes, obtained her portclearance on Saturday for Jeddah.

The steamer Imperatrix, entered for loading on Saturday for Trieste, &c.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—25 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—60 cwts cashewnuts Baner and Krauss; 4 bags heads caudiments N K Jussawalla; 6 bags heads chutney Framjee Nowrojee; 2000 cwts cottonseed H Dewsee; 2 bales carpets 3 cases brassware The Ajmere Import and Export Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia 33—bundles mats F P Bhumgara.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—403 cwts mustardseed A Blaschcck and Co; 9000 cwts linseed 2000 cwts linseed 800 cwts mustardseed and 200 cwts fenugree Volkart Bros; and 2001 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 3998 cwts linseed W and A Graham and Co

Nidderdale s—330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 250 cwts myrabollams A H Abdul Carim and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharrfels s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2250 cwts castorseed Lyon and Co; 60 cwts cumminseed D Vallybhoy and Co; 60 bales hemp R S N Talati and Co; 320 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 500 cwts myrabollams O Mahomed; 1000 1300 cwts mauganese ore Killick Nixon and Co; 4000 cwts gingellyseed and 4000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2001 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 500 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Imperatrix s—2300 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri

FOR KOBE.

Devouba s—300 bales cotton Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 4 bales skins M A A Soostari

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 22.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School on Wednesday morning next, the 24th instant at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 22.

236. There will be a meeting for all members of the Sergeants Mess at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m. It is requested that all will try and make it convenient to attend.
237. Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "D" Company with effect from this date :—
No 1491 Lce Sergt H Netscher, to be Sergeant, vice A G Moore, left station.
No 8353 Lce Sergt W C Shepherd to be Sergeant, vice A D'Silva, left station.
No 3533 Corpl S Leao to be Lce Sergeant, vice Netscher promoted.
No 8701 Corpl G Lushington to be Lce Sergt vice Shepherd promoted.
No 3285 Lce Corpl W Sell to be Corporal vice Leao promoted.
No 3066 Lce Corpl F Menezes to be Corporal, vice Lushington promoted.
No 3572 Vol G Ellis, No 4992 Vol S D'Silva and No 4342 Vol M A Jansen, to be Lce Corporals to complete establishment.

F. B. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 22.

30 DUTIES.

Orders for the week ending 27th October 1906.
Orderly Officer for the week Lieut A E Boyd next for duty Lieut G G Nomico.
Orderly Sergts for the week.
No 1 Co Corpl F W Petch next for duty Sergt G W Murray.
No 2 Co Corpl G H Bailey next for duty Sergt W Swing.

31 DRILLS.

No 1 Co—Thursday the 25th instant Company Drill, without arms, at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. Saturday the 27th instant, Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Guns at Middle Ground Fort. Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.
Dress—Khaki Uniform and Helmets.
No 2 Co—There will be Rifle Exercise and Squad Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday the 23rd and 25th instant Saturday the 27th instant.
6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5-30 p.m.
Dress—Khaki, Uniform and F S Caps.

E E Co.

The E E Co will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 23rd instant and proceed to Middle Ground for manning Defence Light Stations.

32 INSTRUCTIONS.

There will be instructions for Gun Layers and D R F Specialists of Nos 1 and 2 Co at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder daily at 7 a.m. Thursday and Saturday excepted.

33 DUTY.

Sergt Inst A Williams will proceed to Mhow to conduct his family to Bombay travelling and the public expense.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

## 1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following programme ending Saturday 27th October 1906 is published for information :—

| Days. | Time. | Company. | Proposed work. | Rem'ks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon 15th .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Tues 16th .. | 2nd train | A & C Co | Practice Oct Match. | |
| Wednes 17th | do | do | Oct Competition. | |
| Thurs 18th.. | do | B & H Co | Practice Oct Match. | |
| Fri 19th .. | do | do | Oct Competition. | |
| Satur 20th | do | C A H & D Co | Competition. | † |
| Mon 22nd .. | do | C & D | Practice Viceroy's Competition | |
| Tues 23rd .. | do | do | do | |
| Wednes 24th | do | do | Competition 1st stage Viceroy's | |
| Thurs 25th | do | A & H | Practice Viceroy's Competition. | |
| Fri 26th.... | do | do | do | |
| Satur 27th.. | do | do | competition 1st stage Viceroy's. | |

* Range Oct. G I P Ry. † For all who have not fired.

KEYE.—Any member of C and D Coy, who, owing to pressure of work is unable to avail himself of the above mentioned dates, may practice and compete with those of A and H Coy.
2. The following officers are appointed to serve on the Committee to superintend the competition; attention is invited to I V R A Rules (a copy of which should be on the range (page 10 "re certificate to be signed", and dimension of targets, also page 21 lins 7 to 24.
Committee Wednesday 24 h instant Lt Bell and Lt Pooley.
Do. Saturday 27th instant Lt Durnford and 13-11 Radcliffe.

H. C. PLEOCH, Captain,
Adjutant B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols.

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# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

LACKERSTEEN—October 14, at Calcutta, Austin Stanislaus, son of the late Capt. John Lackersteen, (Merchant, Calcutta, aged 43 years 11 months and 17 days.)—R. I. P.

RUBBING
"VEGETINE"
KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema; Pimples; Sunburn; Freckles.
FOR Cuts; Bruises; Burns; Scalds; Piles; Boils.
FOR Sciatica; Rheumatism; Stiff Joints Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

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THE CHEMISTS,
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 56m.; Sun sets, 5h. 33m.; High water, 2-9m., 2-5s.; Low water, 7-55m., 8-0s.

Presidency Mills Company, 9 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m.

Mrs. Annie Besant's Lecture, Town Hall, on "Theosophy and the New Psychology." 6-45 p. m. (S.T.)

A DESERTED CHILD.—On the morning of Friday last, a live male child was found in the compound of the St. Peter's Boys' School at Mazagone. It was taken charge of by the Sisters and sent to the Bai Motlabai Hospital. The Sisters are desirous of taking the child for adoption in case its mother was not found.

THE PATHARE PRABHU DEBATING SOCIETY.—The thirteenth anniversary and ninth prize distribution was held on Thursday, under the presidency o Mr. Anandrao Vinayek Vijayakar, in the Hall of Mr. Mothabhai Vinayek Kirtikar, in New Wadi. Mr. Y. C. Talpade, one of the Joint Secretaries, having read the report, prizes were distributed to the members of the institution who had passed the University examinations from the Entrance to the M. A. and LL. B. in 1905. Congratulatory speeches were made, and the Chairman delivered an interesting address in which he counselled the Graduate-members of the institution to take to teaching gratis all the poor students of their community. He also advised the younger generation to start their own associations or syndicates with a view to carry out certain projects for the improvement of their community, and then seek the help and cooperation of wealthy people. The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a termination.

GORAI NEWS.—On Friday the 12th instant, Mr. A. R. Pethe, B. A., Mamletdar and Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette, visited Gorai and Culvem and called on the Rev. Father Baptista, Vicar of the last named place. At the request of Father Baptista, Mr. Elliot, President of the Locol Board, has promised to lend the road-roller for the temporary use for levelling the Culvem school play-ground; and Mr. Pethe, at the request of the Assistant Collector saw the play-ground and found it very suitable for the purpose. Mr. Pethe, then requested Father Baptista to accompany him and they both went to have a look at the condition of the standing rice-crops. Mr. Pethe also saw the proposed extension of the Gorai road and expressed the hope that the owners of the land would be good enough to surrender for a public purpose whatever land may be required for the road-way. We hope the proposed extension will be soon taken in hand, as the travelling public suffer great hardships especially during the rainy season.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY DABOOL.—Yesterday the annual feast of the Society of our Lady of Piety was celebrated in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabool. The High Mass commenced at 9-30 a. m. There was exposition of the Blessed Sacrament and the service winded with the procession followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The annual meeting of the Society, as usual was then held in the old Church, Revd. Fr. Pera, Vicar-General of the Diocese presiding. H. E. Viscount de Wrem and a large number of persons were present. The Honorary Secretary of the Society Mr. Dominic G. Pinto, read the report which showed that the Society supported 191 persons during the year out of which 64 persons were newly admitted, 20 died, 41 left for their native places and 49 were discharged being able to work, so that the Society at present supported 31, men, 41 women, and 7 children. The Society had on its rolls 759 benefactors whose number has now increased to 884; The Society received from its countrymen a donation of Rs. 1,241-0-6. A grand fancy Bazar was held near the Church which was well patronized. After the meeting was over the poor of the Society were treated to a dinner given by a charitable gentleman.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED BY A MOTOR CAR.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay held an inquest at Chinchbunder Road on Saturday evening, concerning the death of Harji Goma (25), a Hindu dockabourer. The circumstances under which deceased died, have already been reported. On Friday evening deceased, along with others, was passing along the Chinchbunder Road. He was walking in the middle of the road, between the two lines of bullock-carts going in opposite directions. Meanwhile a motor-car, belonging to Mr. Ibrahim Adamji Peerbhoy and driver by his chauffeur Laloobhoy Jivanji, happed to pass by from behind the deceased. The driver of the car blew his horn to warn the deceased, but the latter did not hear it and before the driver could stop the car deceased was knocked down and one of the wheels ran over him. The car was going at the speed of a back victoria. Besides the chauffeur there was no one else in the car. Soon after the accident the car stood still as the drive had brought into play both the hand and foot brakes as soon as he saw deceased walking before him. Deceased died very shortly after the accident. The jury unanimously returned the verdict that deceased met his death through fracture of the skull caused by his being accidentally knocked down and run over by the motor car.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY.—A general resume of the motor-car accidents in the city, as prepared by the Police Commissioner of Bombay, show that from the 24th of September to the 17th instant there had been in all eight accidents, none of them fatal. Motor-car No. 23-B knocked down one Sakaram Mahadoo on Thakurdwar Road on the 24th September. On the 29th one Dewibai, a Hindu girl of seven years, was knocked down on Worli Road by car No. 499 belonging to the Paris-India Motor Car Company. On the same day, motor-car No. 462, driven by one Mr. Mody, dashed against the level crossing gate near Parel Station. The gate and the Car were damaged. On the 5th instant Mr. W. P. Johnson while driving motor-car No. 281, knocked down a Marwari named Mhima Nowla, near the Wilson College. The injured man himself stated that Mr. Johnson was in no way to blame for the accident. On Kalbadevi Road, Police Ramoshee No. 311/B was knocked down by car No. 517, driven by one Mahomed Yacoob, a licensed driver, on the 11th instant. A Municipal Inspector, named Augustin D'Mello, was knocked down at Girgaum by car No. 242, driven by a European gentleman, on the 15th instant. motor-car No. 473 collided with hack victoria No. 582 on the Gawalia Tank Road on the 14th instant. No serious damage was done to either. One Govind Laloo was knocked down on Kalbadevi Road, on the 17th instant, by motor-car No. 496 belonging to Mr. Greaves.

A *Lancet* correspondent states that a young woman aged twenty, whom he attended, gave birth to twin girls on October 16th, 1906, and to twin boys on September 25th, 1906, so that she has four babies under twelve months old.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA AN UAL MOUNTED SPORTS

### Final Day

THE Gymkhana Mounted Sports which have served to attract so many lately to the Marine Lines ground came to a close on Saturday when a varied programme of 7 events was carried to a successful conclusion under the competent guidance of Messrs. Palmer, Gray, Roberts and those other gentlemen whom Bombay has to thank for one of its most looked-forward to and appreciated annuals.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway V. R. during the afternoon played the following programme of music in the enclosure under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine.

March ..... The Gunners ..... J W Mouk
Overture ..... Undank ..... Storch
Highland Patrol ..... Woo Macgregore ..... Amir
Selection ..... Spring Chicken ..... Monckton
Caprice ..... The Whistler and his Dog ..... A Pryar
Selection ..... The Little Cherub ..... Caryll
Valse ..... Nuages Roses ..... Berger

Proceedings opened with individual tent pegging for a cup presented by that ever generous sportsman Mr. Hugh Symon's. The display was far better than on Wednesday and Thursday a larger number of competitors being successful in lifting the peg.

Mr. L. H. Savile ..... 1
Mr. F. R. Hill ..... 2

SECTION JUMPING.

(Four Cups presented by the Bombay Light Horse.)
First.—Bombay Light Horse. Pony Troop A Team. Mr. W. E. Crum, Mr. E. M. Webb, Mr. L. Thacker, Mr. J. Monteath.
Second.—Bombay Light Horse Pony Troop B Team. Mr. D. N. Graham, Mr. L. Barraclough, Mr. C. G Stileman, Mr. H. F. Busch.
Five teams competed. The Wanderers went at the jumps in dashing style but their zeal outweighed their discretion.

POLO BALL RACE.

There were three beats. In the first Crum took a steady lead and promised to win but his ball going out a too obliging native obliterated his chances. Barraclough romped home with Crosse second.
The second beat was on easy thing for Parkin with Griffin second.
In the final Parkin beat all opposition finishing up with a clinking shot, Barraclough a close second.

LADIES' NOMINATION—PARISIAN STAKES.

Competitors assembled at starting post wearing hats, which were provided. They were given a bag containing the necessary materials and then rode a given course to where ladies were seated. Each rider was to present hat and bag to his nominatrix, who proceeded to trim the former. When done the gentleman was to mount and return over same course wearing hat. First in with most artistic production to win. Upon arriving at winning post, competitors were required to parade in front of Millinery Judge, leading their horses.
This event attracted a good number of entries and afforded much amusement. In the race down to their partners the men found it comparatively easy to manage their head gear but the return journey was another matter, Griffin was out of the trimmer's hand first with a dashing production all "a blowing and a glowing" Meikle followed him closely and the others raced home in turn each with a miniature garden on his head.
Result,

Mr. H. W. C. Meikle ..... 1
Capt. W. D. A. Keys ..... 2
Capt. H. E. P. Nosh ..... 3

PIGSTICKING.

This event was quite one of the best of the afternoon. It gave the spectators an idea of how exciting a sport the real pigsticking might be. The pig (which looked like nothing so much as a bit of real "York Cut") consisted of a stuffed leather cushon dangled by a gentleman on horseback. Competitors were armed with knob headed spears, the knob having been dipped in white wash.
There were three heats and the final. The first produced a good run the pig getting away beyond the trees dexterously dangled by Mr. D. N. Graham. He was eventually spitted (or spotted) by Savile.
In the the second heat a first attempt came to nothing the pig being dropped. Starting afresh however Crum went off hot on the trail. Going round the trees Barraclough got in a sumptuous spear. The race however continued and the competitor's tore after the bounding leather down the course in front of the spectators. A whitewash bucket was upset before Roberts galloping up reported Barraclough's spear.
The third heat was won by Mackie. In the final Graham manipulated the leather with ekill and originality giving the three finalists a good run. Savile eventually speared followed by one from Barraclough. Result.

Savile ..... 1
Barraclough ..... 2

AFFINITY RACE.

Tilting at Ring and Tent-pegging. Only two pairs competed. In the first run Mackie and his partner took their peg and ring respectively in grand style, while though of the other pair Crum got his peg Mrs. Crum was unable to attempt the ring. In the second run both pairs were unsuccessful.

Capt F. P. Mackie and Mr. Nash ..... 1

CONSOLATION SCURRY.

The Consolation Scurry which brought the evening to an end produced an excellent race the horses ending up "all in a bunch." It was judged to be a dead heat between Mr. J. S. Bruce's "Landrial" Hill up and Capt. W. C. Crosse's 'Lady Bay" ridden by the owner with Capt Key's on Pepper third. In the run off Hill brought "Landrail" in an easy winner.
Immediately after the last event the prizes which were many and excellent were given away on the Gymkhana lawn by Mr. F. A. Prevost. The "young Cup" was won by Mr. Barraclough with Mr. E C Griffin runner up. The Steuart Cup" was won also by that fortunate gentleman Mr. L. Barraclough who received an oration as he walked up for his many prizes.

## POONA RACES.

### Eleventh Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 19.

To-day's racing was not without its interest. Although small fields ran in most of the races and an equally poor gathering witnessed it, yet the afternoon provided some excellent racing with good and close finishes.
The eleventh extra meeting could appropriately be termed "the consolation meeting,"—"consolation" not from a punter's point of view, for his ill-luck still persists, but from the standpoint of owner and horse. The card consisted of seven events, the first two being divisions of one race. Bad upsets seem to be a special feature of the Poona racing season and this afternoon contributed its mite to the total of upsets in the shape of Swordsman and Sabig.
The first races run to-day were the two divisions of the small Arab Pony Consolation Plate in which Burhan and Cardiff, disappointments in the fast, were the winners. They covered the distance in the same time, but Burhan was very near capture by Heeroo on Silverstream, while Cardiff was an easy winner. In the mile race for Arabs, King Cobweb was the victor although Peculiar at the close came up strong to dispute the race. King Cobweb, thoroughly deserving of victory as he is for his fine though unsuccessful racing of last Saturday, yet was not the hero of the race. That proud position belongs to that truant Oriental, on whom was staked every available coin in both the enclosures and just like him and his past dismal records, he ran nowhere. Apology, another of the past disappointments wrested from Admiral Crichton the Lingfield Plate out of a close finish. Multiform failed to carry the R.R.S. colours who in the absence of his jockey was ridden by Robinson and allowed an outsider Swordsman to annex the New Comers' Handicap. Wadi who was fancied by some as the likely winner had to be content with the third place while Multiform attached for itself the second one. In the close race only two horses ran, and Mishall whose past record of the season also comes under the category of "P, D's," captured the Club Plate cantering in, from Milo. Five out of nine horses entered, started for the Auction Plate in which Sabig led from the start to the finish. At the auction he fetched a big bid and was bought by Bleach.
The afternoon like many a past one has gone in the favour of the ringmen. The punters of course could have stood on their ground, but the odds on favourites were very low except in the case of King Cobweb who was offered at threes against, but there Oriental appropriated all the money. The prices offered on Burham, Cardiff and Apology were six to four on, two to one on and evens respectively,—certainly not very enticing after repeated losses.
One was glad to see Melsom again in saddle, Though his wrist is far from sound, he rode well to-day and had he been himself, the Khandalla Handicap and the auction plate would have been his own for the asking. Let it be hoped that on next Saturday he will fare better.
The weather still continues to be warm and it is fortunate that the meetings are drawing to a close with next Saturday.

FIRST SMALL ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs W. I. Distance,—1-2 mile.

Aga S Shah's b a h Burhan 8st 11lbs ..... Kamad 1
Mr Mujeed bin Jurjis' g a h Silver Stream 7st 7lbs (carried 7st 8lbs) ..... Heeroo 2
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 7st 7lbs (carried 7st 11lbs) ..... Ames 3
Mr North's b a h Colonel 6st 12lbs (carried 7st 2lbs) ..... A Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Young Nero 8st 5lbs, Lama 7st 13lbs, Faugh-a-Ballagh 7st 11b.

BETTING :—5 to 4 on Burhan, 5 to 2 against Mudlool, 10 to 1 Silverstream, 12 to 1 Young Nero, 20 to 1 each Faugh-a-Ballagh and Colonel, and 30 to 1 Lama.

THE RACE :—From a poor start Mudlool took a slight lead from Burhan, Faugh-a-Ballagh being badly left. They ran thus to the three furlongs where Burhan assumed leadership. Up the distance Silverstream from the centre came up with strong rush but failed to catch Burhan who won by a neck, half a length between Silverstream and Mudlool who were placed second and third.—Time 55 seconds.

Winner trained privately.

SECOND SMALL ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hand; and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 15s or over, 14 hands to carry, 9st 3lbs W I Distance.—1 Mile.

Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Cardiff 8st 11lbs...Robinson 1
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Gaucho 7st 10lbs...A Hoyt 2
Mr C Mayne and Major J Talbot's g a g Raol 9st ..... Mr Deane 3
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Angler 7st 10lbs ..... Native 4

Also ran :—Retreat 8st 11lbs, Durvan 8st 8lbs, Salbeok 7st 7lbs (carried 7st 8lbs.)

BETTING :—2 to 1 on Cardiff, 4 to 1 against Gaucho, 6 to 1 Durvan, 10 to 1 Retreat, 20 to 1 Raol, 40 to 1 each Angler and Salbeok.

THE RACE :—Salbeok led the field for a short distance, when Gaucho anticipated by Cardiff came to him. At home turn Cardiff headed the field and won easily by three lengths. Gaucho and Raol made a good race for the second place, which the former captured by one and a half lengths.—Time 55 seconds.

Winner trained by Kassum.

THE KHANDALA HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs 100. A High Weigt Handicap for Arabs. Distance.—1 mile.

Captain Marchant's b a h King Cobweb 13-3] (carried 7st 11b) ..... A Hoyt 1
Mr Mulraj Khattau's b a h Peculiar 8st 8lbs...Melson 2
Mr Khalil bin Dooree's ch a h Mashood 7st 9lbs ..... Vining 3
Mr Abdul Mohsin Mahomed's g a h Rummah (carried 8st 3lbs) ..... Omarkhan 4

Also ran :—Mooreed 8st 10lbs, False Start 8st 6lbs, Young Kohinoor 8st 5lbs, Oriental 8st 11b, Panala II 13-2 7st 5lbs, (carried 7st 8lbs).

BETTING :—3 to 1 against King Cobweb, 4 to 1 each Peculiar and Oriental, 6 to 1 each False start and Young Kohinoor, 7 to 1 Mooreed, 10 to 1 Rummah, 12 to 1 Panala II and 15 to 1 Makhool.

THE RACE :—From a good start Makhool went to the front and led the field from False Start and Panala II to home turn where King Cobweb began to come up to leader. Down the straight Makhool on the rails was successfully challenged and displaced by King Cobweb, who won by three quarters a length. Peculiar who came in with strong rush at the end had to content himself with second place, a neck from Makhool.—Time 1 m. 53 1-2 sec

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, 2nd Rs. 200, 3rd Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Mr North's b e g Apology 8st 

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We have just added to our stock a fine collection of these now very fashionable and up-to-date ornaments, and a visit of inspection to our establishment is respectfully invited.

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H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1906.


## THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The disestablishment of the Church in France now proceeding is, although not historically the first severance of the Church and State of France, essentially a sign of the times. The tendency of modern thought lies towards the recognition of religion and Government as two separate, though not necessarily contradictory, spheres. We are not here concerned to inquire into the justice of this judgment, nor do we consider that in conservative countries like England and Scotland the time-honoured connection of Church and State is likely to be severed during the life-time of the present generation. But in democratic, republican France, where new and revolutionary political ideals were first put into practice, the total separation of Church and State has now been irrevocably determined. The Act of Separation withdraws the Church from State support and frees it from such control as Napoleon in his Concordat reserved to the civil power. But disestablishment in France is not necessarily to be followed by disendowment. A second act, the Law of Associations, provides for the continued possession by the Church of her edifices and property, but requires the establishment of Public Worship Associations for the administration of this property. These Associations are by statute to consist, according to population, of seven, fifteen, or twenty-five adult residents in each parish. They are to have the right of making their own rules for the conservation and management of the Church property in the parishes, on condition that they conform to the general regulations of the Church for the organization of public worship. As a contemporary pointedly remarks, "if these bodies are recognised and accepted by the ecclesiastical authorities, the Church, though disestablished, would retain a vast and valuable property, and what is of even more importance, there would remain a statutory link between it and the State, and the Church would preserve a distinctively French organization and character." Should the law not be accepted by the ecclesiastical authorities, this link and this vestige of nationality in religion will cease to exist and the Church will become once for all the Church in France, in place of the Church *of* France. What faint and healthy vestiges of Gallicanism have survived the revolutions of the last hundred years will be wiped away, and Ultramontainism will finally triumph on French soil. The Church in France will be more completely at the mercy of the pontifical court, in that the co-operation of the lay element will be disallowed and the loss of her property with the consequent obligation of creating fresh sources of supply will seriously hamper her energies for some time to come. For these reasons it is eminently desirable that the heads of the Church should accept the conditions offered, conditions which, be it noted, the Government are resolute not to alter for the better.

The French Bishops, recognising the *intransigeance* of the Government, were at first disposed to acquiesce in the inevitable and accept the gift of M. Combes and his associates with the best grace possible. But now the fiat of Pius X. has gone forth that the proposed associations are anathema and the Church must make no terms with the enemy. The Church in France must retain all or nothing. Because the new law makes no recognition of Pope or Bishops, but instead introduces incongruous lay councils into the constitution of the Church, it is to be opposed with the full forces of the Church. No doubt the French Government have been pursuing an extremist policy, and no doubt many of its members have been actuated by anti-religious motives; still popular opinion is in favour of the law and will brook no retreat, while the experiment proposed may very well eventuate satisfactorily. Moreover, in practice, the ecclesiastical authorities would enjoy due influence, for the law enacts that the Associations shall be organized in conformity with the general regulations of the Church, and in the Catholic Church the exercise of Episcopal authority is inseparable from these regulations. But if the substance of Episcopal authority is thus assured the controversy at once descends to the low level of a logomachy. Surely the Pope and his advisers will not risk further defeat by a persistent struggle for a verbal recognition of the Episcopal element in the new constitution. But even this may be conceded without any vital alteration of the law and at this very moment a proposed new paragraph is being drafted to the effect that the Associations shall be constituted under the authority of the Bishops. Let us hope that the proposal will commend itself to the French Chamber and that the Church will accept the compromise and withdraw its opposition to the new settlement.

A glance at the history of the Church in France will show that the disestablishment if effected on these terms will compare favourably with the treatment meted out to the Church by many revolutionary Governments in the past. At the same time a fuller measure of equality will be assured to other sects than in any previous epoch of French history. It is possible to lay down a general rule that throughout the post-Reformation period either the Roman Church has been triumphant and has persecuted the other sects in France, or that the Church herself has suffered whether in actual persecution or in freedom to pursue her mission by reason of the State connection. From the religious wars of the 16th century to the revolution of '89 the Church was privileged and almost uninterruptedly triumphant; consequently religious liberty was never freely and wholly enjoyed by other sects. At the Revolution the Church was herself persecuted and suffered far severer blows than any dealt her by the present secular administration. From the first Empire onwards to the present day the Church though re-established by Napoleonic decree, suffered greatly in influence and power for good by her subordination to the state. Napoleon compromised affairs with the Pope whom he had imprisoned and established the Concordat purely in order to secure the forces of religion for his own service. The State control then established was not merely galling to the Papacy but detrimental to the Church, for it must be remembered that the Church in post-revolutionary France was not represented in the State Councils as she had been in the old *regime*, or as the English Church remains to-day. Particularly harassing did the connection become when the present free-thinking wave began to flow upwards to the administration. A Government largely atheistical is no fit guardian of a spiritual corporation. In France, therefore, the separation should be to the Church a real liberation, and if she will only wisely accept the situation she will be enabled to pursue her course with more vigour and fewer restrictions than when she was a servant of the State. She will retain the valuable properties with which generations of the faithful have endowed her, her ministers will not be deprived of their livelihood, imprisoned, or sent to the hulks as in the era of the first revolution, and her temples will will not be confiscated to the service of sham religions such as Robespierre's Deism or Chaumettes's Cult of reason, enormities which accompanied the first and shortlived separation of Church and State in France a hundred years ago. Finally, the Protestant and other sects will be placed on an equality with the hitherto official church, as some slight atonement for the Dragonnades and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

MORALITY OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

If the fulminations of the Bishops are to be taken literally the British race must be degenerating from the path of virtue at a headlong pace. Not long ago the Bishop of London astounded every body by his denunciations of Oxford and its men, who were giving themselves over to drink, gambling and idleness in a way unknown in the Bishop's day there. In these columns we mildly protested, knowing modern Oxford a little more intimately than the Bishop. Not long after, the Bishop of Lahore was having his say at Church bazaars, which were always considered very harmless functions, though rather too expensive to be amusing. Since then one or two other prelates have been engaged in exhibiting us in all our depravity and sin—not to speak of the Rev. Father Vaughan, who appears to see all the sins that flesh is heir to in the Society of to-day. Now it is the turn of Bishop Wilkinson, and he has made what are likely to prove the most unpopular declamations of all. We can tolerate our worthy bishops pointing out our national defects because it is their way, and they are more or less paid to do it. But Bishop Wilkinson has ventured upon drawing invidious comparisons between ourselves and the Germans. Now in the present state of tension between the Deutsches and ourselves that is a distinctly unpatriotic thing to do. The Bishop says :—

"I write from Germany. And when I compare English 'society,' English honesty, English morality, English industry, English discipline, English sobriety, English self-respect, and English sense of duty with these points of national strength and well-being so deeply stamped upon and influencing national character here in Germany. I confess to being filled with anxiety for our nation's future. I know Germany well, and there can be no two countries more entirely different in the points indicated than England and Germay. Open what English paper you may, and you find its columns teeming with 'society' scandals, tales of shameless vice, reckless living, ruined lives—the results of irreligion—betting, gambling, all kinds of dishonest practices of one kind or another."

The good prelate rambles along, in the same way, generalising upon the decline of English religion, English morals, English manners, English industry and English everything. It is impossible to refute such vague statements. The only thing to do is to fight the Bishop with his own weapon, which is Comparison, however disagreeable it may be. We will take one point only, but in it may be found the key to both the English and the German codes of morals. The Bishop says he knows Germany. We presume he includes the University cities. We will therefore venture to ask his Lordship whether in any University organisation in the British Isles he can find anything corresponding to the small coteries in German Universities, each of which deliberately supports immorality? Bishop Wilkinson must know that this sort of thing is as much a part of student life in Germany as the Latin school and *Kneipe*. It is not a hole and corner occurrence in some out-of-the-way district, but is as firmly established in the German university system as football and boating clubs are at Oxford. However much the young German student may be horrified at the customs which he finds in vogue at his Alma Mater he must submit, and in due course he becomes as regardless as the rest of his fellows to the ordinary dictates of morality. Happily our English varsities are totally un-Germanised in this respect, and are never likely to be. Whatever modicum of truth there may have been in Dr. Winnington-Ingram's assertions as to drunkenness at Oxford, she is moral—amazingly moral—and brazen depravity is almost unknown. When Germany mends her ways in this respect, then we will begin to believe that in the matter of morality we may have something to learn from Europe.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has on several occasions recently expressed his determination to purify the industries of the United States, and only the other day, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, declared that the forces of greed must be checked, so as to ensure just treatment alike of capital, of labour, and of the general public. At the time he spoke a series of changes were being heard against the Standard Oil Company of restraining trade, the result being as we see by this morning's telegrams, that the Company has been found guilty. As the law makes each day's business a separate offence, punishable by a fine up to five thousand dollars a day, and the charges dated from July 1903, there is the possibility of the Company being mulcted in the sum of between seven and eight million dollars, to say nothing of costs, an enormous amount to a private individual or any ordinary syndicate, but a mere trifle to a corporation of the magnitude and power of the Standard Oil. For a long time past the methods of the Company have been subject to the most severe criticism, criticism under which no other company could well afford to remain silent. The most recent perhaps as well as the most scathing, was that of a citizen of the United States, who, in an English periodical, asserted that the methods employed by the Standard Oil Company to crush out competition are the most elaborate and disgraceful that have ever been used in trade. It long ago, he added, passed into a proverb that the Standard Oil is "evangelical at one end and explosive at the other, and contrives to make both ends meet," or in other words, it lends to the Lord and steals from the devil. No rival is too small to be over looked, no device is too infamous not to be practised if it will more firmly rivet the grasp of the Standard monopoly. Every disgraceful trick has been resorted to, if we may believe American evidence against the Company, evidence of other witnesses than those more or less interested persons who have written such terrific tirades against the Company, the Rockefellers and the principals at headquarters. But Ohio is not the only State which may have to return a verdict of guilt against American capitalists, for one of the leading journals of New York tells us that exposures of corporation lawlessness are coming so thick and so fast as to be almost bewildering in their extent, and one official after another is inculpated in abominable transactions until capacity for indignation becomes exhausted and the feeling which prevails is one of amazement and horror at the universal rottenness which appears to exist. If the Ohio Court inflicts a merely nominal penalty, or one which amounts to a nominal penalty to such an enormously rich Company, the crusade which the President is leading against commercial immorality in the States, will receive such discouragement as to render its operations futile.

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SIR A. ARUNDEL proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer "Oriental."

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A special cablegram to the *Englishman* says it is believed that General Nicholson succeeds General Lyttelton as Chief of the Staff.

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COLONEL G. Evans Gordon, late of the Indian Staff Corps, is coming out to Baroda to reorganize the State Troops of the Gaekwar.

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THE State and Guaranteed Railways show an excess of 56¾ lakhs, and all Railways an excess of 73½ lakhs, for the period 1st April to 6th October, 1906, compared with the same period for last year.

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MRS. BESANT will lecture at the Town Hall this evening at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) on "Theosophy and the New Psychology." Shams-ul-Ulma Ervad Jeewanji J. Modi, B.A., will preside. Admission will be by tickets only.

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The real meaning of Mr. Haldane's reduction of our Army is now becoming apparent. He has realised the importance of speedy mobilisation, and the fewer the troops the easier they are to push about.

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THE City Corporation is to be asked to receive a Deputation of Headmasters of Secondary and Elementary Schools in the City to consider the practicability of the Corporation securing Parliamentary powers to enable them to take full control of all City schools.

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AN engineer of Frankfort has invented an automatic postage-stamp selling machine, which not only sells the stamps but sticks them on the letter. The German Government Post Office has for some time past been seeking a satisfactory stamp-selling automatic machine.

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WE understand that a sum of close on ten lakhs of rupees is to be spent on additions and alterations to the New Municipal Market in Calcutta, which the Corporation intend to make the finest in India. As it is at present, it is larger and believed to be superior in every respect to the Crawford Market of Bombay—by Calcutta people.

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THE Government of India have recently addressed the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma regarding terms of the new provincial contract. An answer is expected by the 1st of December, when the Financial Department will consider the question with a view of arriving of a final decision on the various points raised.

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MR. C. L. S. Russell, lately Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, on being relieved next month of his appointment in Baluchistan, will, with Colonel Bruce-Russell, proceed home *via* the Trans-Caspian Railway, travelling through Nushki to Seistan and thence northward to Mashad, striking the Caspian Railway at Askabad.

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MR. BOGGIS-ROLFE, who is auditing the accounts of the West Ham Board of Guardians, has decided to disallow the sum of £500 with respect to the Infirmary settlement, and to surcharge Messrs. Paul (the chairman), Tom Watts, and Crump for that amount. He also intends to issue a surcharge of £2 13s. 11d., this being for the erection of a greenhouse at the Infirmary.

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LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Western Command, accompanied by his Staff, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Quetta by the Karachi mail steamer "Laun," and left for Poona at 3 p. m. from the Victoria Terminus. Two salutes of 15 guns each were fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival and departure.

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THE sum realized at the *Cafe Chantant* at Poona on behalf of the Endowment Fund of the Lady Minto Nursing Association amounted to Rs. 1,200, for which sum Mr. Chard is sending a cheque to the Honorary Secretary. Tattersalls desire at the same time to thank the able talent who so kindly came forward to assist, and the following firms :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Jaffer Jussuff & Co., Ludha Ebrahim & Co., F. B. Stewart & Son, Marcks & Co., and also the Officers and Men of the Sappers and Miners.

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AN extraordinary panic occurred in the Northern Express, Madrid, on the 2nd instant. The passengers saw from the windows another train approaching round a curve, and, heedless of the fact that it was on the other metals, became convinced that a collision was inevitable and at once began jumping from the windows. A bride and bridegroom leapt together and were killed on the spot, and two others were seriously injured.

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GERMANY'S so-called "flying torpedo-boat formations" are to be gradually increased until flotillas aggregating ninety-nine separate boats have been constituted. They will be manned by 7,500 officers and men, instead of the 4,900 now comprising that service. To-day, at the Baltic station alone, 800 new recruits, intended for the augmented torpedo divisions, take the oath. New barracks are being built at both ends of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal for the accommodation of the new crews. The Reichstag will shortly be asked to appropriate money for increases in the field artillery and field telegraph services.

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"AN amusing story," writes a *Vanity Fair* correspondent, "has been told me concerning a recent experience of the Kaiser's in North Germany. It seems that His Majesty paid a visit to a lady of high rank who had recently been married and was still in her extreme youth. At luncheon soup was served in cups, and the Kaiser, thinking that it was tea or coffee, demanded sugar and cream. The young hostess was too shy to explain, and although at the first mouthful Kaiser Wilhelm found out his mistake, he was much too careful of the feelings of his hostess to make any remark, but swallowed down the concoction to the last drop as if he were accustomed to such mixtures. How the story got out I do not know, but it is true."

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A complete scheme for the establishment of a Veterinary Department in Eastern Bengal and Assam, was submitted to the Government of India with this Government's letter No. 6778C., dated the 11th July 1906, and all veterinary work of importance has been necessarily kept in abeyance until orders are received upon that scheme. In the meantime, however, the dispensaries which have been established by various local bodies are doing useful work and the Veterinary Assistants employed as peripatetic officers in the mofussil continue to treat outbreaks of contagious diseases in the villages and to inoculate cattle for rinderpest. Owing to the ravages of cattle-disease during the past year, the Lieutenant Governor has received an urgent appeal from the Indian Tea Association to extend the work of inoculation for rinderpest, but has been unable to comply with it as yet owing to the want of competent inoculators.

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## THE ROMANCE OF RAILWAYS.

BY
J. HOLT SCHOOLING.
*(Author of "A Peep into Punch," &c.).*

The other day, I was reading Charles Greville's Journal of the reign of Queen Victoria (Greville was clerk of the Privy Council). In the first volume, writing in 1837, Greville describes his first impressions of a railroad. "I got upon the railroad at half-past seven. Nothing can be more comfortable than the vehicle in which I was put, a sort of chariot with two places, and there is nothing disagreeable about it, but the occasional whiff of stinking oil, which it is impossible to exclude altogether. The first sensation is a slight degree of nervousness, and a feeling of being run away with, but a sense of security soon supervenes, and the velocity is delightful . . . Considering the novelty of its establishment, there is very little embarrassment, and it certainly renders all other travelling irksome and tedious by comparison."

SEVENTY YEARS AGO,

when those words were written, the romance of railways had scarcely been born. And even now-a-days there must be many people who regard railways merely as a convenient way of travelling, and who remain unaware of any romance in railways.

Literally, romance is a tale of extraordinary and extravagant adventure, far removed from everyday life. But the work of our railways, when looked, at as a whole, is so remarkable and extraordinary that here plain fact tells a tale that surpasses the inventions of ingenious romance. The true romance of railways is in the plain records of the work they do. Work that is ordinary and commonplace enough as seen by the individual traveller, but which becomes romantic when looked at in bulk.

MOUNTAINS OF MONEY.

First, look at the paid-up capital invested in railways of the United Kingdom. This is the huge amount of 1,270 million pounds sterling. A sum sufficient to pay off our national debt, and leave a balance of nearly 500 million pounds. This railway capital would suffice to pay to every inhabitant of the United Kingdom nearly £30 each. And the mere interest on it, at three per cent. produces more than 33 million pounds per year, or over £100,000 per day. The boldest flights of romancers, such as Dumas, who have woven adventure round wealth, have never ventured upon imaginings so colossal as these plain facts regarding the money by which our railways are worked.

AN ARMY OF WORKERS.

Now as to the men who work our railways. They are a big army. At the last census, the males, aged ten and upwards, in England and Wales numbered over 12 millions, and of these males no fewer than 352,000 were employed on railways. In other words 3 per 100 of all males of these ages are engaged on railways. And this result does not include men employed by our railways on road traffic serving railways, or on seas, rivers, and canals also feeding the railway service of these islands. There are nearly 70,000 engine drivers and stokers in England and Wales alone. The romance of the lives of many of these men, in command of a rushing mass of machinery, weighing hundreds of tons, clearing space at midnight, is known only to themselves. The easy thoughts of a passenger in his luxurious dining or supper car, do not travel forward to the engine foot-plate.

A DOUBLE GIRDLE ROUND THE WORLD.

And what as to the length of railroad open in the United Kingdom? This increases year by year, and it is now nearly 23,000 miles. Thus the railroads at work in these tiny islands in the northern seas are in length nearly equal to the circumference of the planet Earth. Our railways suffice almost to put a steel double-girdle round the world. This is reckoning only the actual mileage of "permanent way." But as more than one-half of this permanent way is laid with double lines, or with more than double lines, the actual steel rails laid are at least 76,000 miles in length. How seldom do we trace an accident to a broken rail, and how seldom do these slender rails break—slender in comparison with the weight they carry, and with the work that keeps them bright. Apart from the romance of railways, there is here surely romance in the workshops where these wonderful magic rails are made.

CARRYING CAPACITY.

When we come to the work done by our railways the facts almost stagger belief. In the year 1904 for instance, our railways carried 1,200 millions of passengers, not including season ticket holders. It is not possible to understand the meaning of such a huge total unless we make use of familiar comparisons. For example, this total of passengers carried by railways in the United Kingdom is equivalent to giving every inhabitant nearly thirty journeys per year. Or, it is approximately the same thing as giving one journey by railway to every man, woman and child in the whole world.

It is interesting to note that nearly all these are third class passengers. The proportions are :—First class passengers, 3 per cent.; second class, 6 per cent.; third class, 91 per cent.

UNREVEALED ROMANCE.

As stated, these results do not include season ticket holders. The latter would slightly increase the above proportional share of first and second passengers, but not to any material extent.

If the carriages in which these 1,200 millions of passengers travelled had been fitted with phonographs, there would have been recorded sufficient materials to supply an army of romance writers. As it is, this part of the romance of railways remains unrecorded.

The receipts of railway companies from passenger traffic alone were more than 48 millions sterling. Roughly, £1,000,000 per week. This amount is more than one-third of the national revenue of the United Kingdom. It is equal to two-thirds of Italy's national revenue. And it is ten times as great as the whole national revenue of such countries as Denmark, Bulgaria, or Norway.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

The romance of railways, based upon the almost fabulous amount of work done by them, comes out again in the results relating to goods traffic. In the course of a year our railways carry minerals and general merchandise to the weight of 450 million tons. Think of the weight of one ton, of a ton of coals for instance, then think of a million such weights. And then multiply your million tons by 450. That is the weight of one year's goods traffic in the United Kingdom. It staggers the imagination to conceive such a vast weight.

This goods traffic brought to the railway companies over £55,000,000, in one year. More than £1,000,000 per week.

Their total receipts, passenger traffic, goods traffic, miscellaneous, were 112 million pounds. A yearly revenue that is surpassed by very few of the national revenues of the world.

Coming now to the train mileage run by trains in the United Kingdom, this was, in a recent year, nearly 400 million miles. (397,000,000) miles. One journey of 400 miles is a considerable distance. For example, from London to the Highlands of Scotland. Make this journey once a day, every day in the year, you would have to travel thus for nearly 2,750 years, daily, from and to Perth and London, in order to exhaust the yearly train mileage of the railways in the United Kingdom. That is to say, these daily journeys would have had to begin 833 years B. C. in order to finish the task in A.D 1906. That sounds as fabulous as the wildest romance, but it is a plain record of work done in one year by our railways as regards the miles run by their trains.

PASSENGERS PER MILE.

Owing possibly to the small size of the United Kingdom, we work our railways much more than the railways of many much larger countries are worked. For instance, here is a striking comparison as regards the number of passengers annually conveyed per mile of line open for traffic :—United Kingdom, 52,000 ; Germany, 26,000, France, 17,000 ; Austria-Hungary, 9,000 ; European Russia, 3,000 ; United States, 3,000.

It is seen that we are far ahead of other countries as regards the quantity of passengers carried per mile of line open. And this brings us to the matter of safe carriage of passengers. Taking the 25 years 1880-1904, I find that the proportion of collisions and derailments of trains in the United Kingdom to the train mileage run, was most favourable in the year 1894, and least favourable in the year 1881. For example, in 1894, there was one train accident for every 2,686,000 miles run. In 1881, there was one train accident for every 834,000 miles run.

ACCIDENTS.

In the year 1904, the proportion was one accident to a train for every 1,829,000 miles run. These results compare most favourably with those of the United States, for example, and they contain a part of the romance of our railways, when we consider for a moment the amazing fact that on the average each of our trains must run for approximately 2,000,000 miles before it meets with an accident caused by collision or derailments. Only one passenger is killed out of 200,000,000 passengers carried and only one is injured out of 2,000,000 passengers carried. What would have been thought of such a prophecy as this in the days when Charles Greville recorded his first sensations of a railway journey, and before the romance of our railways had been brought into being by the extraordinary, and almost fabulous results of their daily work.

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## "SET IN AUTHORITY."*

### Lord Curzon in Fiction.

THE clever authoress of this novel writes on Indian matters and society with a knowledgable pen, as her previous books have proved. If we sometimes find her appreciation of the very difficult problems presented by this country under British rule not altogether to our liking, that is after all a matter of opinion—Mrs. Cotes may be right and ourselves wrong, who knows? However that may be, we must preface any criticism of this novel by stating that, having taken it up, we did not lay it down again until we had read the last word of the last sentence. Mrs. Cotes has always been a past mistress of the art of writing words pleasant to read. But there is a great deal more than that in the book. There is a distinct attempt to tackle the question of the relationship between ruler and ruled in this land : there is an ingenious and very natural and disappointing love affair : there is some very excellent character drawing : and there is a most dramatic last scene. Probably, from an artistic point of view the handling of this last scene will be most criticised. This book however is certain to be read, and read with deep interest by every intelligent European and Native. Perhaps, the cleverest thing of all is that one lays the book down feeling that the authoress has discussed both sides of a very difficult question, and yet has not given any real indication of the side on which her sympathies lie.

It is not our intention to give the story away : that would be poor kindness to so deserving an authoress. All that is important in the book takes place in India. The principal characters are Lord Thame, Viceroy : Eliot Arden, Chief Commissioner of Ghoom : Victoria Thring : and Miss Ruth Pearce N. B.—These are the leading parts. Lord Thame is a radical peer, intent on improving the relations between Native and Anglo-Indian. No one who reads the book carefully can have the slightest doubt that the character is altogether inspired by our late Viceroy—Lord Curzon. Lord Thame is a radical and he is a bachelor : Lord Curzon was a Conservative and married. Apart from these superficial differences, it is obvious that Lord Thame is meant to be Lord Curzon. The reference to the disgracing of the Black Dragoons leaves no doubt in our minds that the authoress was thinking of the punishment meted out to the 9th Lancers at the instance of Lord Curzon. Lord Thame's insisting on an appeal being filed against a conviction and sentence of two years upon a British Tommy for killing a Native, can only refer to the action of Lord Curzon in several similar cases. That the character of Lord Thame is meant to represent Lord Curzon we have no doubt. When we come to Eliot Arden, Chief Commissioner of Ghoom, we confess to not knowing whether the portrait is taken from life or is an effort of the imagination. It, however, really does not matter which from the point of view of the story.

The motive which influenced Lord Thame as Viceroy is found early in the book. "One thing he has very much at heart," said Frances " and that is to reconcile the Natives and the English out there. He says there is no reason why there should not be a better feeling. He thinks that if we truly were all that we pretend to be to them they would appreciate it. He says Orientals have a great capacity for loyalty. Have they?"

The main fact in the book is that a Tommy has shot a Native in the bazaar of Ghoom. Whether there were extenuating circumstances or not, is not quite clear. Being an Englishman, he should be tried by the nearest High Court ; but, by some means not known to us, he waives this privilege and prefers to be tried by Sir Ahmed Hussein, K. C. I. E., Sessions Judge of Ghoom. Sir Ahmed, believing that by so doing he will earn the approval of Lord Thame and demonstrate the impartiality of the Native, sums up in such a way to the jury that they find the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide and not of wilful murder. Sir Ahmed Khan passed the light sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment. Lord Thame's conscience tells him that justice has not been done, and, troubled with excessive conscientiousness, he writes to Eliot Arden suggesting that he should appeal. This Eliot Arden at first refuses to do. It seems to him that to appeal in this case would broaden rather than narrow the gulf between Anglo-Indian and Native. But the Viceroy's influence proves too much for him and there is an appeal to the Calcutta High Court. The result is the conviction of the Tommy and sentence of death. This sentence is never carried out, as the prisoner poisons himself in jail. The dramatic side of the story is that the Tommy whose re-trial and conviction Lord Thame secured was the brother of the girl to whom Lord Thame became engaged. Neither he nor his fiancee ever knew of this, and the way the knowledge was kept from them is most dramatically setforth in the novel. It also turns out that the man who was alleged to be murdered was alive.

In addition to the principal characters, there are many lesser ones very delicately and closely sketched. The best of these are Sir Ahmed Hossein, K.C.I.E., a very clever portrait of the official Native in high place. Sir Ahmed believes that by his leniency to the Tommy, he will secure the favour of the powers that be. It is a great blow to him to find that the result is directly otherwise, and so he takes two years' leave and goes to England, where, as is the very foolish English custom, he is much lionized. Colonel Vetchley, Commanding the Barfordshires, is in a small way a masterpiece of outline sketching. He is conversing with a rather foolish heaven-born named Biscuit on the subject of the Tommy's case.

'I was aware of that,' said little Biscuit. 'Of course, and don't mention it ; it is not a thing we want talked of—but matters have gone even further. The Viceroy himself has written to the Chief (Arden) Confound him.'

'Written to him privately. That's going very far, I consider. Deuced far. But will he bring Arden round?'

The anxiety of the Colonel's tone flattered little Biscuit. These military fellows were apt to be overbearing in their independence.

'Oh, there's no reason to suppose that—none whatever. But, of course, Thame may have got hold of some new aspect of the case, and the Viceroy is always the Viceroy, you know.'

Colonel Vetchley looked at Mr. Biscuit in a manner that conveyed, without precisely meaning to, an unflattering estimate. Then he finished his port.

'Damn the Viceroy,' he said warmly.

It seems difficult to imagine a more terse or correct description of the military attitude towards the late Viceroy.

There are many other interesting characters in the book, but the one specially deserving of mention is Miss Ruth Pearce, M.B. The story of Dr. Ruth Pearce and Chief Commissioner Elliot Arden would in itself have made a fascinating novel. Unfortunately, it has had to take a secondary place to the political questions which form the main subject of the book. From our point of view it seems an artistic mistake that more was not made of such dramatic possibilities. And yet, though the story of the Chief Commissioner's love affair is but lightly sketched, it will remain with us long after we have forgotten what Mrs. Cotes has to say on the political and social relations of white man and brown man. We would not disclose the story for worlds. We will merely quote one paragraph, and if it forms an additional inducement to our readers to purchase this quite excellent novel, we shall be glad.

(Concluded on page 6.)

*"Set in Authority" by Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan). London, Archibald Constable & Co.

# INDIA'S FIRST PARSEE JUDGE.

## APPOINTMENT OF MR. DINSHAH DAVAR GAZETTED.

### Notable Career of the Well-known Bombay Barrister.

A POPULAR APPOINTMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The approval of His Majesty the King of the appointment of Mr. Dinsha D. Davar, Barrister-at-law, as Judge of the High Court of Bombay, has been officially published.

Bombayites generally will be interested, and Parsees delighted, to hear that at last the Bench of the High Court is to possess a Judge of th Zoroastrian community. Mr. Dinshah Davar, th well-known Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to that high office, and he has our hearty congratula tions upon his promotion. Numerous as have been the barristers wearing the shiny headgear of the Parsee, there has never yet been seen one of the familiar hats upon the Bombay Bench, for Mr. Justice Davar is the first member of his community to be appointed to this high and responsible post. It is true that another Parsee gentleman, Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, I.C.S., acted as a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, a few months ago, but that was for a very short period, and Mr. Justice Davar, therefore, has the distinction of being the first permanent Parsee Judge of a High Court in British India. Needless to say his future career will be closely and affectionately followed by his co-religionists all over the Empire and as the new Judge is but fifty years of age (which is young for a Judge at home), though like most lawyers, he looks older, he may well be wished a long and honourable career in the new sphere of influence which has opened out before him. We may add that there is no Judge of the English High Court so youthful as Mr. Justice Davar.

Mr. Dinshaw Dunjeebhoy Davar was born in this City in November 1856. He is, therefore, still a few days short of his half century. As a boy he commenced his education at the High School, kept by Mr. Hormusjee Jehangir Talyarkhan, and in due course matriculated there from the Elphinstone College, where probably his portrait will one day hang amongst the other canvasses of distinguished students of the College. Being destined for the Bar, Mr. Davar proceeded to England after leaving the College, joined the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, where he studied the ways of Beach and Bar in Hall and in the Law Courts in the Strand and in the course of three years was "called" in Trinity term twenty-six years ago. Having thus won his "stuff" and a wig which he has never worn except in his ressing room since he ceased to be a "briefless" Mr. Davar returned to India, and was admitted an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay in August of the same year. By the way Judges in India do not wear wigs. The climate would make them intolerable as they occasionally are at home in July and August, when the less conventional Judges lay them aside and permit the Bar to do likewise. But in a full bottomed wig and the ruffles of a High Court Judge Mr. Davar would cut a figure worthy of the higest ideals of judicial imperturbability, patience and portliness.

For a few years Mr. Davar wisely "went through the mill" as a pleader in the minor courts. He kept a keen eye on the doings of the High Court however, and occasionally appeared there armed with a brief. There was keen competition amongst the young lawyers there, many of whom have in the course o the last quarter of a century dropped out of the public eye. Mr. Davar's struggles were probably never compatible with those of many of the learned Judges of the High Court at home. However, Mr. Justice Day, the once famous "Bogging Judge" has left it on record that for ten years he did next to nothing at the Bar, although he had early taken a wife and his private means were small. Many other famous Judges had an equally severe struggle. Most lawyers will remember that little story told by the late Lord Russell of Killowen, how during his early days at the Bar he dined with two other struggling juniors named Gully and Herschell. "They were both in very despondingmood" wrote Lord Russell. "They almost despaired of success in England, Gully—I think it was—Gully proposed going to the Straits Settlements, and Herschell to the Indian Bar. It is curious to think of that night now, and to remember what those men ultimately became—Herschell Lord Chancellor, and Gully speaker of the House of Commons." Lord Russell himself became Lord Chief Justice of England.

These early struggles of England's lights of the law are, of course, now historic. There is no profession in which the truth of the axiom that "it's dogged as does it" is so clearly shown as in the Law. Indian Barristers are generally well supplied with private means, and the struggle is therefore less acute, but for Englishmen who come out here in the hope of escaping the keen competition at Home frequently find themselves out of the frying pan into the fire. Mr. Dinshaw Davar was fortunate in being the possessor of a clear enunciation and a fluent delivery. No native of this country speaks English more perfectly than he. That helped him into the good books of the solicitors from the first. Perhaps his first really notable case in the Police Courts was as a cross-examiner in the Durant Black-mailing case. The Tilak sedition case also brought him into much prominence. A decade ago Mr. Davar ceased to appear in the Small Cause Courts, and ever since has been a familiar figure in the High Court, where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. As an Advocate he has won the respect of the Judges, being eminently restrained in his manner, never out-of temper, and willing to assist the Judges at all times—on cloudy points, however much a case is going against him. His conduct of the recent Poona sedition case as counsel for the defendant, was admirable, seeing that he was in charge of a forlorn hope throughout. Yet he did not fail to produce every point that could be adduced in favour of his client. Mr. Justice Davar's son, Mr Jehangir Dinshaw Davar, has followed in his father's footsteps, and was called to the Bar in England some years ago.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE COTTON TRADE.

### Burnley Mills to Shut Down.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining yarn, the Burnley Cotton Spinners' Association recommends closing the Burnley mills from the 10th to the 19th, November.

## NATAL PARLIAMENT.

### An Anti-Asiatic Bill.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

A Labour Member is introducing in the Natal Parliament a Bill confining the issue of Traders' Licenses to persons on the Voters' Roll. The Bill, which is aimed at coolies' and aliens' competition, is promised a favourable reception and will revolutionise the commercial conditions of the Colony.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The leading Natal politicians think that the Bill regarding Traders' Licenses is ridiculous and is likely to cause a conflict between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, and is unnecessarily harsh on Asiatics.

# NEW CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF

## GENERAL NICHOLSON TO SUCCEED GENERAL LYTTELTON.

### The work of the Department.

GENERAL NICHOLSON'S CAREER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

It is understood that General Sir William Nicholson will be appointed Chief of the General Staff.

[A General Staff is, among those nations that have taken a systematic survey of their responsibilities, remarks General MacMunn, the machinery that performs three main duties: (1) it is able to put before its Government at any moment the relative military situation of its country compared with the rest of the world, and the exact dangers that can beset it through war. It can also show at once the most logical and practical way of warding off a danger and what aggressive or defensive steps its own country is in a position to undertake: (2) it is entrusted with making all limits that its Government has decided as advisable or permissible: (3) this machinery is responsible for the training of the army in all that appertains towards its conduct. In brief the General Staff is the body to which the nation confides its safety, in the trust that it will never be taken unawares and that its ministry shall receive due warning. It is a highly responsible post, therefore, to which Sir W. G. Nicholson has been appointed.

On September 12 a Special Army Order on the organisation of the General Staff was published. A Memorandum was also issued by Mr. Haldane on the subject. The new Order defines broadly the functions of the General Staff both at Army Headquarters and in the Commands and Districts, how it is to be formed and maintained, its establishment, the duration of appointments in it, and the recognition that approved service on the Staff will receive. But it is not the details of the new Army Order or the duties assigned in that Order to the General Staff that now deserve attention so much as the general principle underlying the formation of a General Staff on lines well understood in most foreign armies. The creation of a General Staff must, as the Esher Committee foresaw, require time, and it is probable that as the new department grows, and as its influence becomes widely felt, certain provisions in the present Army Order may have to be modified. For the moment, the point chiefly claiming attention is the new departure in our Army that the formation of a distinct Staff department represents. The necessity for any change at all is sometimes challenged and further, it is claimed that the Staff system existing hitherto in our Army is exactly the same in principle as that in vogue in most Continental armies. Such a view, however, is not held by those who understand what General Staff really means.

Lieut-Gen. Sir William Gustavus, Nicholson, K.C.B. was born in 1845; entered R.E. in 1865, and became Colonel in 1891; served in the Afghan War, 1878-80 (despatches); Candahar Field Force, 1879 (despatches); march to Candahar (despatches; brevet of Major, medal with three clasps, bronze decoration); Egyptain War, 1882 including Tel-el Kebir (4th class Osmanieh, Khedive's star); Burmese Expedition, 1886-87, as A. A. G. Army Headquarters (despatches, brevet of Lieut-Col., medal with clasp) Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1897-98, as Chief of Staff (despatches) K. C. B., medal with two clasps); C.B. 1891; served South Africa as Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief, and Director of Transport at Headquarters, 1899-1900 (despatches twice, promoted Maj-Gen. medal with five clasps); Director-General of Mobilisation and Military Intelligence, War Office, 1901-4.]

## THE HAVANA CYCLONE.

### Ninety-four Natives and Six Foreigners Killed.

TWO MILLIONS DAMAGE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Telegrams from Havana state that ninety-four Natives and sixteen Foreign residents were killed in the cyclone there.

The Cruiser "Brooklyn" was torn from her moorings and went ashore.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The American Cruiser "Brooklyn," which went ashore in the cyclone at Havana, has been refloated.

The cyclone has now abated. The damage done amounts to 2,000,000 dollars.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The cyclone at Havana is the severest in living remembrance. The wind travelled at the rate of 80 miles an hour. The waves engulfed 35 lighters in the harbour and buildings were shaken as if by an earthquake. Trains were washed from the line.

Great havoc was also done at Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and the physical features in many places in Salvador were completely changed.

There were numerous fatalities and the Salvadorian warship "Izalco" was lost.

## THE TRANSPORT "REWA."

### Turbine Transport's Maiden Voyage.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The newly-chartered Turbine Transport "Rewa" left to-day on her maiden voyage to India with over 1,300 troops on board.

[The "Rewa" is the latest turbine steamer of the B. I. S. N. Co. She is capable of steaming half as quickly again as is required of military transports.]

## GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

### Joint Advance to Persia.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Reuter learns that Great Britain and Russia have agreed jointly to advance Persia £400,000 sterling of which each pays £100,000 now. The object is to meet the more pressing needs of Persia.

It is understood that the Anglo-Russian advance to Persia depends on certain conditions. It is believed that the first moiety, namely, £200,000 has not yet been paid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 20.

A *Pioneer* Special, dated London, 19th October, states that the *Telegraph's* St. Petersburg Correspondent observes that an Anglo-Russian understanding is progressing.

Great Britain and Russia have already floated a joint Persian Loan.

The *Birmingham Post's* London Correspondent learns that Persia is spending half a million sterling on Artillery and Army equipment.

Orders have been given to Krupps and Creusots and some may possibly be given to England.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

### Bali Expedition Over.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

It is officially announced at the Hague that the Dutch expedition in the Bali country has terminated and that the country is pacified.

## LORD JUSTICE ROMER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Sir Robert Romer, the Lord Justice of Appeal, has resigned.

# ST. HELENA ABANDONED.

## HISTORIC FORTRESS NO LONGER WANTED.

### Where Napoleon Languished after His Downfall.

"A THOUSAND MILES FROM ANYWHERE."

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Lord Elgin has definitely decided to withdraw the British garrison from St. Helena on the 31st instant. He urges the establishment of flax and other suitable industries on the Island.

[The withdrawal of the garrison from St. Helena is causing dissatisfaction amongst the residents of that historic island, which found expression the other day in the appeal of a British subject to the Government, in the form of a letter to the *Empire*.

In October next our garrison is to be removed, and we shall be left practically defenceless. From that date a population of some four thousand persons, all coloured and African, except about two hundred English settlers, will be guarded only by five coloured policemen. Our roads and telephones, now kept up by the military, will be things of the past. And when the foreign men-of-war approach our shores we shall be no longer able to return their salutes, and possibly not allowed to hoist the Union Jack. St. Helena is a poor little island—a thousand miles from everywhere. Once a month a mail steamer calls with letters and newspapers from home, and once a month a homeward steamer takes back the answers. During the intervening period, but for the daily scraps of cable news, we hear nothing and know nothing of what is going on in the outer world. Not a few of us think that the white settlers must leave which means that the coloured people will have no employers and in the end there will be no revenue to pay a Governor or his staff. Where peace and contentment once reigned all will be chaos. With no white population it is scarcely probable that the coloured people will hold the island, for England; we cannot expect them to do so. They will prefer the power that will give them work and enable them to earn their livelihood. Our able Governor, Colonel Gallwey, has left no stone unturned to avert this calamity. And now, when all is unavailing, has cabled to give up his well-earned leave after three and a half years' sojourn in St. Helena, as he prefers to remain at his post and fight for the island he has served so well. Possibly he hopes that during the two months which elapse before the troopship arrives to convey the British soldiers from the Colony, the Government may change their suicidal policy.

## SELBY ABBEY DESTROYED.

### Historic Pile Gutted by Fire.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Selby Abbey has been completely destroyed by fire. The flames spread from a gas engine working the organ. The explosion blew out the north transept window, while the famous Norman nave and beautiful choir are gutted.

[Selby Abbey was a very historic pile, founded by William the Conqueror in 1016 and occupied by Benedictine Monks. It was raised to the dignity of a mitred Abbey by Pope Alexander II, and the present edifice, though much changed by alterations and additions, possessed a fine nave, transept and west front. Within its walls was born King Henry I of England, a fact which probably accounts for the special privileges conferred on it. In the early part of the Civil War it was held by the Parliament, and after being taken by the Royalists was recaptured by General Fairfax. Selby was one of the many notable fabrics to be found in the West Riding of Yorkshire.]

## THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

### New Hebrides Convention.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Great Britain and France to-day definitely signed the New Hebrides Convention, which was concluded in February (the result of a conference in April of last year.)

## TRANSVAAL MINE DISASTER

### Twenty-Three Chinamen Dashed to Pieces.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Twenty-three Chinamen have been dashed to pieces through the snapping of the rope when descending in the cage of the Simmer East mine.

## THE LOSS OF THE "LUTIN."

### Cause of the Catastrophe.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The submarine *Lutin's* manhole was found to be open and the boat full of water. It is concluded that her automatic closing apparatus failed to work.

## THE ALGERIAN FRONTIER.

### French Artillery Moving.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

A French Battery of Mountain Artillery has been ordered from Oran in the direction of Tafilet.

## GERMANY AND ITALY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

M. Tschirschky had half an hour's interview with Signor Tittoni to-day.

## THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

### Continued Success.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The South Africans have beaten Somerset by 14 to *nil*.

## DEATH OF COLONEL SAUNDERSON.

### A Parlimentary Vacancy.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The death is announced of Colonel Saunderson the Member for North Armagh.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, October 20.

Dr. Maclean, the Director of the Missions of the Plymouth Brethren, is dead.

# STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

## CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY TO RESTRAIN TRADE.

### Fine of 5,000 Dollars a Day Imposed.

A BLOW FOR TRUSTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The Jury in the State of Ohio, after 32 hours' deliberation, have found the Standard Oil Company guilty of conspiracy to restrain trade since the 6th July, 1903. The Law makes each day's business a separate offence punishable by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars.

[In our editorial columns to-day reference is made to the action against the Standard Oil Company. For some months past a compaign against trusts and unfair competition has been going on and in a speech at the opening of the new State capital building at Harrisburg (Penn) on the 4th instant the President showed that efforts to bring about a reform are not to be relaxed. Mr. Roosevelt, said, in the course of a long address:—

It was a narrow construction of the powers of the national Government that proved the chief means of limiting the national power to cut out abuses, and that was now the chief bulwark of those great moneyed interests which opposed and dreaded any attempt to place them under efficient Government control. The forces of greed should be checked, so as to ensure just treatment alike of capital, of labour and of the general public. The exercise of increasing and more efficient supervision and control of the great common carriers, would do away with all necessity of seriously considering such a project as the Government ownership of railroads, which would be evil in its results from every standpoint. It behoves Americans to look ahead for a plan of the right kind of civilisation, instead of developing from the wonderful new conditions a vast industrial growth. Such a civilisation should not be mere plutocracy, a banking house and Wall-street syndicate, nor could it be a submission to class hatred, rancour, brutality, and mob violence, for that would mean the end of all civilisation."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## SPANISH ANTI-CLERICAL BILL

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The Spanish Anti-Clerical Bill contains drastic provisions similar to the French Separation Law. It prohibits religious association from pursuing educational work, reduces the number of associations, and places the remainder under strict State control.

[It was in order to keep Spain loyal to Papal authority that the French religious institutions were so peremptorily dealt with. And the present anti-clerical Bill, on the lines similar to those adopted in France, is the reply to Papal activity. Feeling runs high and only last mail we heard that the Spanish Premier had declared the terms of the Bishop of Tuy's pastoral letter, denouncing the royal decree establishing civil marriages, as formal apostasy, and asserting the superiority of the religious over the civil power, as constituting, in fact, an appeal to civil war. The Premier is said to have intimated that the Government will take steps accordingly. The anti-clerical Bill is the first.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

### Altered Form or Substance?

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Sir E. Grey, writing to the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, said that if it appeared that the change involved in the Chinese Customs Edict was not only in form but also in substance, the Government would take prompt action and consider the question of securing the co-operation of the other Powers in representations to China.

## BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

### Extraordinary Rise.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The Bank of England to-day raised its rate of discount to six per cent. This advance was utterly unexpected.

The Stock Exchange is uneasy.

Consols have fallen 3/8 to 85 15/16.

LATER.

The increase in the Bank rate is due to fresh withdrawals of £900,000 for Egypt and the expectation of other large withdrawals.

## FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

### Ministerial Crisis in France.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The French Cabinet has resigned collectively.

## GAMBLING IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The Victorian Assembly has now practically passed the Anti-Gambling Bill mentioned on the 12th September.

## CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

### A Question of Consuls.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

A Chinese Mission has gone on a visit to Australia.

Mr. Deakin states that the object of the Mission is to report on the question of appointing Chinese Consuls in Australia.

## THE TSAR UKASE.

### Freedom At Last.

MILITARY SERVICE RESENTED BY THE PEASANTS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The Tsar has issued an important Ukase which entitles all Russians without distinction of class to enter the public service except Siberian and Asiatic races.

It repeals a number of vexatious Peasants Laws. Peasants will henceforth be free to choose their place of residence and will receive passports for unlimited periods.

LATER.

The Tsar's Ukase does not include Jews and Poles.

An Imperial order issued simultaneously reminds the peasants of the severe penalties for refusing military service.

## FAILURE OF A BANK.

### Macfadyen's Suspends Payment.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Messrs. P. Macfadyen and Company, Bankers, have suspended payment.

[Macfadyen and Co's. was a private Bank, registered at Somerset House and had its head-quarters in Winchester-street, London.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## PLAGUE IN INDIA.

### Appreciation of Government Efforts.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The *Times* says that the Plague enquiry in India shows that the Government of India has not been unmindful of its responsibilities and is not sparing any effort to ascertain the causes of the pestilence.

## NEW ERA IN CRETE.

### Amnesties for Political Prisoners.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

M. Zaimis, the new High Commissioner of Crete in his proclamation grants amnesties for all political offences.

## THE METRIC SYSTEM.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Mr. Lloyd-George being interviewed about the metric system admitted the harm the present system did to our foreign trade, but its legislative introduction was a mistake unless the commercial classes demanded it. In that case the change could easily be effected and would cause temporary inconvenience, but the trade of the country would benefit.

## STEAMER STRIKES A MINE.

### Sinks with 200 Passengers.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

A telegram from Vladivostock states that the steamer Variag when leaving the harbour struck a mine and sank.

Two hundred passengers perished.

## MR. BRODRICK.

### A Safe Seat for Him.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

The *Liverpool Post* states that a Tory Member is retiring from a safe seat in favour of Mr. Brodrick. The leaders, however, do not want Mr. Brodrick's return, though his claims are being persistently pressed.

## DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

### Dear Food and Protection.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

Strikes and general discontent are spreading in Germany. The advance of food prices is due to the Protectionist policy.

## INDIAN CABLE RATES.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

Mr. Morley is considering the reduction of the Indian Cable Rates.

## THE HAGUE CONGRESS.

### Premier to Represent Great Britain.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

It is reported that the Premier will represent Great Britain at the forthcoming Peace Congress at the Hague.

## CORDITE ENQUIRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 21.

Lieut. Col. F. L. Nathan, R. A., who has been deputed to enquire into the recent cordite explosions in India has arrived in Simla.

He will begin his enquiries after consultation with the Ordnance authorities at head-quarters.

## PLAGUE IN POONA.

### Great Havoc Still Continues.

A DESERTED CITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 21.

In view of the cases occurring day by day among British and Native regiments and Europeans, the exclusive anxiety and topic of the hour is plague. Unhappily the epidemic has taken strong hold on the Cantonment and Kabun Road. Wanowrie and Ghorpurie are the worst infected areas apart from native quarters.

To-day Mrs. Brimmell, the wife of the Assistant Manager of Messrs. Badham Pilo, died of plague after only three days' suffering. The Plague Hospital is full of European patients. On a personal inspection the Plague Hospital, it must at once be emphatically denied that adequate accommodation and attention is not given to European patients. This is an idea published in Bombay which the authorities naturally resent. The hospital is decidedly of an ideal description as far as hospitals go; the European ward is thoroughly ventilated and disinfected and the patients have all the comforts, luxuries and treatment of a sick bed at home; the ward is a pucca structure situated some distance away from the Native Lines. The natives are also treated and housed with the greatest consideration imaginable. As a matter of fact there could be no better place to resort to in the event of an attack than the Plague Hospital staff. They are heart and soul absorbed in the recovery of the patients and the average of recoveries testify to their great work in the face of the terrors.

Poona is truly under the pall of death. It is distressing to see the deserted streets, the corpses carried along, and the general air of mourning. Every European family is either under tents or in hotels scared out of home by dead rats and squirels. I have consulted some of the oldest inhabitants and they say that Poona has never been so afflicted as it is to-day. In all the churches prayers are offered for the dead and the dying, and this evening at St. Mary's church as well as the churches of all the other denominations special prayers were offered for the plague-stricken. At the same time the epidemic has its facetious features. Barbers are a rarity; dhobies ditto, and cooks cannot be obtained at any cost. The result is that the best class of people are obliged to remain unshaven. Washing is extremely difficult and food is to be had only in hotels.

Mr. Jacob Sassoon has to-day sent Rs. 1,000 to Superintendent of Plague Operations, Bombay Presidency, for the purchase of Roux anti-plague serum for the treatment of plague patients in Poona Hospital.

## THE AJRA DURBAR.

### Formation of Escort.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 20.

The Viceroy's Escort at the Agra Durbar will consist of D Battery of the Horse Artillery, the 19th Hussars, the 5th King Edward's Own Lancers, the 7th Dragoons, and the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Gurka Rifles.

(For other Indian Telegrams see page 6.)

## KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 16.

DEPUTATIONS AND PETITIONS.

APART what has been said about deputations to the Collector to induce him to prefer certain native would-be Municipal Commissioners, who either could not or would not face election, two letters in the *Phœnix* are not without interest. According to the rules of that paper correspondents must give their names to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith, and it may therfore be taken for granted that in what is whose letters are accorded publication are known to the highly respected editor of the *Phœnix* as reputable and believable persons. "Citizen" makes the [illegible] on the subject of deputations on the

[illegible] took the [illegible] indeed in [illegible] ness and [illegible] osage its editor meat officials [illegible] answer to any [illegible] a recommendation to be nominated. Harry is really a repr[illegible] elected by your com[illegible] only has your [illegible] elected, but not even stoo[illegible] does not enjoy the confi[illegible] Government officials in [illegible] scarcity do not as a rule allow [illegible] spoken and reserve this answ[illegible] selves. We would, however, w[illegible] further. They should above all [illegible] selves as to the genuinely represen[illegible] these deputations, because it does happen that to make up these deputa[illegible] of well-to-do and robust looking coolies are pressed into service turbaned, bea[illegible] robed for the occasion like so many dumm[illegible] up for a puppet show and presented before [illegible] in authority as men of light and leading, cla[illegible] garb of seeming respectability. This is really p[illegible] upon the gullibility of the person in authority, [illegible] should therefore beforehand guard himself aga[illegible] such deception.

"One Who Knows," whose letter is no less instructive if much worse drawn, roundly asserts that petitions were signed by school-boys and even by the names of the dead, and that the deputations frequently consisted of grass-hawkers and others of the coolie class disguised in rich borrowed habiliments their splayed feet crushed into lased boots he concludes by saying that so long as such bitter party feeling exists among candidates so long will such deceits be practised. That is to be doubted. An English gentleman is a credulous person only till he discovers he has been gulled. Were the nominations to be re-made it is highly probable they would be somewhat different and would be kept duly secret and confidential till confirmed by the Commissioner and published officially.

THE NEW MUNICIPALITY.

In his opening address Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont, the President, adumbrated several matters of high importance that must be dealt with within the next three years,—(*a*) new Municipal Hall and offices (*b*) improvement of the Sanchore Lines; (*c*) bridging the Lyari; (*d*) lighting of the town; (*e*) octroi and one-tenth drawback.

As to (*a*), the present so-called Municipal offices are just a pig-sty; as to (*b*) the insanitary condition of this plague spot is a constant menace to the health and well-being of the whole population; (*c*) the fords over the Lyari at present used cause annually the loss of many innocent lives; (*d*) is as yet very bad and all in favour of wrong-doers, and (*e*) is a certain institution derived from mediæval Europe (but now being everywhere there abandoned except in France) for which a substitute of a modern method of raising funds should to if possible found. However, Karachi as a corporate whole is no more entitled to out-run the constable than is the humblest of its citizens, and the supreme test of the possibility of improvements should continue to be what Karachi could do with, but what Karachi can really afford to pay for. After paying the President some well deserved compliments the Brief had a magnificent peroration over the Vice-Presidentship. It was the Parsis turn to enjoy this post, but when Mr. Wadia and Col. Sharpe (pleader) and his faction tried to force upon the members the one Parsi they were determined not to elect, it seemed as if the Parsis' turn would be lost. Eventually, chiefly owing to the good sense of the few European members still left, Mr. Jehangir Kothari was elected Vice-President by 13 to 2. Mr. Kothari is an old and experienced Municipal Commissioner, a much travelled man who when at home, keeps out of factious and cabals, than whom a better choice could not have been made.

TRADE.

Of the million tons of wheat grown for export, so far only about half have been shipped. Once upon a time the cultivators had to sell before the crops were ripe for cutting, as poor were they, and the dealers could seldom afford to hold on as they do now. Nowadays the cultivators often have their houses and sheds crammed full of wheat and seeds that they can afford to keep back for a rise in prices, and the middlemen are in like comfortable circumstances. Accordingly, while prices rule low in Europe, shipments are small indeed. The wheat brought down daily by the North Western Railway, has fallen to between 1,200 and 1,600 tons. But if the export trade is dull, the import trade is booming. The import yard is so full that the cargo ex "City of Karachi" had to be landed on the Bundar, and then even there was no room for it except out in the open. This swelling import trade is wholly due to the increased wealth of the native, whose needs tend to grow more and more luxurious as is to be expected. What does Mr. Hyndman say to this? Perhaps he supposes that the bags of sugar, the bales of piece-goods, the cases of leonic goods and the boxes of general chow-chow commodities that have continually exceeded the holding capacity of the Import yard and Port Trust godowns during the last year are all imported on account of the requirements of the few thousand Europeans along the line of the North Western Railway. Perhaps! But it is more likely that like the rest of that pack he is still comfortably regardless of the logic of facts.

What will the new contract clauses for cleaner wheat, the crop reports, cotton from Egyptian seed and general prosperity in our hinter-land, Karachi can look forward to the future with sanguine equanimity. The Port Trust will have two extra berths, soon complete, and is reported to have also purchased the land where the Datsution Camp is, for further improvements. With all its import accommodation so congested, there is certainly no time to lose in increasing import facilities. Karachi is a young man in a hurry—a *necessary* hurry, having so many important business engagements to keep!

AU VOLEUR!

With so much valuable cargo lying out in the open, it would have been supposed that the Police would take extra precautions to ensure its safety. No extra precautions have been taken, and robberies have not been few. Two camel men were caught on the Bundar in the act of removing at night a valuable bale of piece-goods ex "City of Karachi." These men had waded through the Hard Creek at low water and had nearly secured their spoil when an unofficial chowkidar detected them. No police were anywhere near, but some Makrani boat-men secured the rascals. At Keamari (the thefts were committed under the very nose of a policeman whose services had been specially secured and paid for! Two other thieves were traced by pug-trackers, but their booty (a bale of blankets) has not yet been recovered.

In a peculiar matter the Port Trust see have referred the following facts to their legal adviser, Mr Tukaram Udhavdass, for his opinion as to whose is the liability for a case found empty by the Customs' authorities:—

i. That the ship received a clean receipt from the Lighterage Co.

ii. That the Port Trust gave the Lighterage Co. a clean receipt but marked "opened" light.

iii. That the consignee gave the Port Trust a clean receipt.

iv. That the case was throughout in apparently good order and locking when received, until it was opened by the Customs, either by the consignee or anybody else.

Some think that even if the Trust [illegible] are thus considered as having given a clean receipt on the case or its contents in the circumstances [illegible]

## DEATH OF AKBAR.

not only of the mercantile community, but of the public in general. It is lamentable that the Chamber of Commerce should have tolerated such a "force" (save the mark!) so long.

THE MAHATMA FROM BENGAL.

The "Mahatma" on whose prospective exploitation in England *Truth* animadverted so severely sailed last Saturday for England in the "City of Karachi," under the care of a rather Teutonic lady called Mrs. J. Stannard. This Agamy Guru, is a stout and oily person of an undoubted self-confidence.

THE PRESS.

Great is the power of the Press! The *Bombay Gazette* of the 8th September reached Karachi on the 11th, and when we arose in the morning of the 12th, lo! the common piece of cocoanut matting no longer blazoned slackness on the facade of the Imperial Courts of Justice in Karachi!

[illegible] DEATH OF AKBAR.

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years back. And it is a linguistic irony that a native of India, who professes to be a Persian scholar and whose skill in the field of historical research is admitted by many, although versed in many a European tongue is not acquainted with his own mother tongue; for Urdu being the *Lingua Franca* of India has a right to be called the mother tongue of every son of the soil who has any pretension whatever to culture.

The astonishment I felt at Mr. Karkaria's ignorance of the attitude of his educated compatriots towards the very object which prompted him to call a meeting of the learned Society to which he belongs, was changed into a feeling of indignation at the manner in which he inaugurated Akbar's tercentenary. It was done in extremely bad taste. He pointed out that his object was to publicly venerate the memory of India's greatest past ruler. Yet see how he venerates it. Instead of paying a tribute to the many qualities of head and heart which that great monarch possessed; instead of showing that Akbar was one of the most enlightened monarchs the world ever saw; instead, in short, of doing anything to celebrate the memory of Akbar in the [illegible] we regard a celebration, Mr. Kar[illegible] of all the skill and [illegible] that Akbar [illegible] India [illegible] expen[illegible]ions and [illegible]ernment to [illegible]vice. Bear[illegible]ent of India [illegible] class hitherto [illegible]all be abolished, [illegible]rnments will make [illegible]raining the Subor[illegible] below the rank [illegible] the education to be [illegible] Forest School will be [illegible]lish and will be designed [illegible]r the post of Ranger; and [illegible]ce, the ordinary course will [illegible] addition to the ordinary course [illegible]gements will now be made to give [illegible]ing, both theoretical and practi[illegible] with certain qualifications. Local [illegible] will, in future, draw up their own [illegible]ng appointments to the post of [illegible]ey will provide for the appointment as [illegible]t subordinate officials of long service and [illegible]ity and probity; but direct appointments to [illegible]ss should only be given to trained candidates [illegible]g the higher standard certificate of the [illegible]ge. During their course at college a stipend not [illegible]ceeding Rs. 50 per mensem for two years may be [illegible]ven.

The Local Governments, it is understood, are dissatisfied with the existing standard of qualifications, and the members of the Provincial Service of the Government of India are accordingly pleased to rule that, in future, while the Local Government may appoint to the lowest grade of Extra Assistant Conservator any selected Ranger of long service and of tried ability and probity, they consider it desirable to introduce a system under which the Local Government may select candidates for direct appointment to that service; and to fit them for the duties of the Provincial Service, the third year's course at the Forest College has been arranged. These candidates may be granted a stipend, not exceeding Rs. 100 a month, during the three years' training, and afterwards Rs. 150 per mensem for the first three years, and thereafter Rs. 200 per mensem.

Regarding Burma, pending the establishment of the English course, the Burma Forest School Conservators may make direct appointments, as Probationary Rangers, of natives of Burma, with a knowledge of English, on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem. After two years' approved service, they may be confirmed, but will not be eligible for appointments on more than Rs. 100 per mensem until they have obtained the higher standard certificate in the English course of the Burma Forest School or Forest College. Candidates selected for direct appointment in the Provincial Service may undergo the first two years' training in the Burma Forest School, but must complete the third year's course in the Imperial Forest College. The salary for the first three years must not exceed Rs. 175 per mensem or Rs. 200 per mensem thereafter.

## EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

### Constitution of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

A Shillong telegram, dated October 19th, gives the names of the Elected and Nominated members of the newly-constituted Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The two members of the Board of Revenue are Mr. Lyon, Chief Secretary, and Mr. Arbuthnot, Commissioner of the Surma Valley. Mr. Kershaw is Financial Secretary; Mr. Coxe, Legal Remembrancer; Messrs. R. H. Henderson, W. T. Cathcart, Jas. Stuart, of Chittagong, the Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Salimulla, Bahadur, of Dacca, Maharaja Girija Nath Roy, of Dinajpur, Rai Dulal Chandra Deb, Maulvi Bahadur, Sayed Nawab Ali Choudhuri, Khan Bahadur, of Dhanbari, and Khajeh Mahomed Asghar, of Dacca.

## COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

### Perpetrators Under Arrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

The Alipore District Police detected yesterday a cold-blooded murder accompanied with robbery. The circumstances under which the crime came to be committed are as follow:—Last Monday night Huro Mohon Sadhukhan, an oil merchant of Barnipore, was going in a bullock cart to the Barnipore Railway Station to catch the morning train to Calcutta. He is said to have had with him Rs. 200 for the purchase of mustard. Two cartmen, Bholai Gagi and Saem Gazi, discovered that Huro Mohon had some money with him and they managed to secure two sharp *dahs*, and taking the cart to a lonely place, not far from the railway station, hacked the unfortunate merchant to pieces while he was sleeping inside the cart. They then took away all the money and their victim's clothes, and after burying the dead man in a neighbouring jungle went away with the cart.

The police arrested them on suspicion, and found blood-stained clothes and money in their possession. They will shortly be placed on their trial.

## CHAKDARRAH MOVABLE COLUMN.

### Return to Nowshera.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 20.

The Movable Column which has been doing duty at and beyond Chakdarrah during the Chitral Relief, will return to Nowshera at the end of next week.

## E. B. S. RAILWAY STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

Some 500 workmen, paid by the day and employed in the Balliaghatta Workshops of Eastern Bengal State Railway, have been on strike since the 16th instant, and are still out because they were not paid for those days when the shops were closed for the Doorga Puja holidays.

## ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ABOUT noon on Saturday the Engine of a local train on the G. I. P. Railway was accidently derailed on its way from the Victoria Terminus to Musjid Bunder Station, which caused a block on the line from 2 p. m. A large number of passengers going out of Bombay on a Saturday were thus detained at the Victoria Terminus, and so were the specials to Poona and Lanowlie. The railway officials were unremitting in their exertions to clear the line, which they succeeded in doing at a late hour.

## LATE DR. DA GAMA.

### Unveiling A Portrait.

ON Saturday last the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Dr. J. A da Gama took place at the Real Instituto Luso-Indiano, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency Vicomte de Wrem Consul General for Portugal asked the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar to take the chair. Dr. B. Paes opened the proceedings with a short account of the movement to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. da Gama, and concluded by requesting the President to unveil the portrait, which he did amidst the acclamations of the assembly. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, addressing the assembly, said that while it was gratifying to him as one of the life-long friends of the late Dr. da Gama, and to unveil his portrait, he could not help finding his mind going back to a period during which 25 years he and his family were attached by intimate bonds of friendship to Dr. da Gama and his family. He never thought that when he left for London in April 1902, he was to see the last of the late Dr. da Gama, at the Ballard Pier when he came to see him off. He had spent many hours with the late Dr. da Gama, and he found that he attracted him and many others by his simplicity, sincerity, honesty of character and kindliness of disposition. His home was always open to both the poor and the rich, and he was ever ready to do what he could to alleviate misery and sorrow. There was no conceit about him, he humbly believed in God and he (the speaker) might say that he was a true Catholic, who worshipped his God, and tried to walk in His ways. He concluded by thanking the assembly for listening to him patiently, and the Institute Committee for inviting him to unveil the portrait of his late lamented friend.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman Dr. Viegas said that he considered it a high honour and great privilege to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the distinguished gentleman who had done the Community the honour of presiding at the ceremony of unveiling the portrait. He then referred briefly to the services rendered by the late Dr. da Gama to the Community and to the profession, remarking that in the deseases of the eye he stood foremost amongst the Indians. The occasion was a unique one because it was for the first time that in the history of the Community they had met to unveil a portrait of a departed leader and for which purpose a distinguished scholar, orator, publicist, lawyer and judge had for the first time come to preside over them. Dr. Viegas in the course of his speech referred to the great work of social reform which the hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar, was doing and to his self-sacrificing endeavours for the uplifting of his co-religionists an example which the community leaders ought to follow and, concluded by assuring him (the chairman) that the Goan Community was very grateful to him for presiding at the ceremony. The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation.

In replying Mr Justice Chandavarkar thanked Dr. Viegas for the references made to his services to his community and said that he had not been able to do one millionth part of what he desired to do for his co-religionists, and although it was true that in his humble way he had tried as far as possible to get rid of certain prejudices and customs, he felt that he had not discharged much that he ought to have done for his country; and that he had neglected many opportunities which if they were to return he would have availed himself of. He considered he was not amongst strangers and if nothing else at least community of language had always made him feel interested in the aspirations and struggles of the Goan Community which he the speaker knew had made some good progress. In conclusion he advised the Goanese, especially the young, to work hard and strenously, always remembering that the race is won by the strong and industrious. If they did so he assured them that they would come out successful in the struggle of life. The assembly dispersed the Band playing "God Save the King." The Portrait is the work of Joao Philip Soares, of Margao, Goa, who has achieved an excellent likeness to the late subject of it.

## TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have noticed that since the present Director General of Telegraphs, Sir Sydney Hutchinson, has come into power, some share of sympathy and consideration has been meted out to the subordinate staff. At any rate, his anxiety to ameliorate the hard lot of the Signalling Staff is a remarkable departure from the unvarying rule that obtained before, when nothing but "putting the screw on," to use a departmental phrase, was the accepted axiom by which the staff was ruled. For instance, only lately, Sir Sydney promoted a number of signallers to the "Good Grade" who had failed to obtain the requisite number of marks for that grade in the last examination, but whose other qualifications as workers justified their promotion. This is a move that cannot be too highly commended, as it shows that Sir Sydney does appreciate solid good work, more then mere cramming, which has produced no good result so far as efficient working is concerned.

Since Sir Sydney has recognised merit in this case, he might extend his sympathy and consideration, with more justice, to a small number of Telegraph Masters who also appeared for the last grade examination. I see from the published results that a few Telegraph Masters of the Good Grade failed to obtain the Superior Grade by reason of their not obtaining the required number of marks. Some of these men have over twenty years service, and are not likely to appear again for the examination. Their good work in first class offices like Bombay, where the worries and anxities of Telegraph Masters are too great for study, should count as a recommendation, and the fact of their scoring between 600 and 700 marks in spite of all these drawbacks, speaks highly for their ability.

The brain-fag that a Telegraph Master, in a first class office, goes through places him at a hopeless disadvantage against youngsters fresh from school in an examination. The fact of these old Telegraph Masters doing so well under the circumstances, should receive special consideration and treatment. There are a number of precedents for this, even in the Telegraph Department. It would, therefore, be a graceful act on the part of Sir Sydney Hutchinson, if he extended to these men that kindly consideration and sympathy which he has shown in several instances, by promoting these men to the "Superior Grade" as vacancies occur in that grade. It will be an act of grace which would be gratefully remembered by these men, who are fast approaching the end of their career in the Department.

"W. P."

## MRS. ANNIE BESANT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT arrived in Bombay from Benares on Saturday afternoon and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where a large number of citizens, including many Theosophists, had assembled to welcome her. After the interchange of social amenities, she was garlanded and presented with a bouquet of flowers, after which the assembly dispersed.

Later the same afternoon, a reception was held in Mrs. Besant's honour in the Blavatsky Lodge in the Theosophical Society's rooms in Hornby Road. The large hall was closely filled by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, there being many Parsee ladies present. Mr. David Gostling was called to the chair, and related the circumstances, under which he became a Theosophist. Mr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Vimadalal, solicitor, High Court, in welcoming Mrs. Besant, gave an account of the manner in which the Bombay branch of the Theosophical Society had been working and had been drawing the attention of a larger number of people than before, including some of the local newspapers. Mrs. Besant then delivered an interesting address on the necessity for unity in this country, in matters, social, commercial, religious and political. The proceedings then terminated.

## AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

Messrs. Clarke, Corbin, Harrison, and Sheperson, Agricultural Experts, selected by the Secretary of State, have now been posted as follows:—

Mr. Clarke as Agricultural Chemist of the United Provinces.

Mr. Corbin as Principal of the Agricultura College in Bengal.

Mr. Harrison as Agriculturalchemist, Madras; and Mr. Sheperson as Principal of the Agricultura. College, Madras.

They will reach India in November and December.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, arrington Road, London, England.

## ALLEGED SEDITION IN BOMBAY.

### A YOUTHFUL EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

### Bound Over for Six Months.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing on Saturday last of the case in which Chhaganlal Lallubhai Thanawalla, editor of the "Hind Swarajya" or "Indian Home Ruler" appeared to answer a notice issued against him to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond in the sum of Rs. 300 with two sureties in the sum of Rs. 300 each for good behaviour for a period of six months.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while the respondent was defended by Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy and Mr. K. M. Bhat, barristers-at-law.

It would be remembered that during the first hearing of the case, it was argued by the counsel for the defence that the translation of the disputed Gujarati article in "Hind Swarajya," as translated by the Oriental Translator was not correct. The article in question was therefore referred to the interpreter of the High Court, for translation.

Mr. Nicholson put that translation in as one of the exhibits. He did not read the translation in the Court, as it was practically very nearly the same as one submitted by the Oriental Translator.

The Magistrate liked to know if the author of the second translation was in the Court.

Mr. Nicholson said that he never heard of the Translator of the High Court being called as a witness in such proceedings. It was understood on the last occasion that they should go to the High Court for the new translation and there was now the new translation before them, and there was the translator's signature. The translation of the High Court was supposed to be the official translation for the purpose of this Court.

Mr. Indrajit contended that the official Translator of the High Court should be called as a witness in the present proceedings. Mr. Nicholson had said that he never heard of such a thing, but there were instances in which the official Translator of the High Court was called. One of those instances was the famous Maharaj Libel case. However he left the matter entirely in the hands of the Court.

Mr. Nicholson's contentions were that in the present case there was practically no necessity of calling the Translator of the High Court as a witness, as the translation submitted by him was almost identically word for word, the same as the translation made by the Oriental Translator. In the new translation there was a slight difference in the way of rendering the passages, but no difference in the meaning. However if the Court wished it, he had no objection to the Translator of the High Court being called as a witness in the case. To his knowledge, he had never seen an interpreter of the High Court put into the witness-box, whether his translation was good or not.

Mr. Indrajit then raised no objection to the document going in. But addressing the Court, he remarked that the second translation was made by a Parsee gentleman, who undoubtedly might be a very good scholar, but as far as the translation went, it would be far better if his Worship called some Gujarati expert to interpret phrases and idioms written in classical Gujarati. The present translation was too literal to place before his Worship as clear an interpretation of the original article as the one if made by a Gujarati expert. Hence he thought it was advisable that a Gujarati expert should be called. He wished the translation had been done even from the translating department by a Gujarati gentleman. But he did not think there was any Gujarati gentleman in that department. It was all in the hands of the Parsees who made translations, solely depending upon dictionaries for the meaning of every word. Parsee Gujarati was not classical Gujarati. It was simply modernised Gujarati, and there was a great deal of difference between classical Gujarati and modern Gujarati. The language that was modernized lost much of its own force.

Mr. Nicholson: My learned friend may call any expert he chooses. I have no objection to that.

Adjourned cross-examination of Mr. Sayed Samsooddin Sayed Miya Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government, was then proceeded with.

What is the meaning of the word "Rakshas"—That word means an evil person or a wicked person. Another meaning of this word is demon or a monster.

Supposing one person is stronger than another, is it not a common parlance to call him "Rakshas"?—Yes, we say he is like "Rakshas" and not that he is Rakshas. If it stands by itself it might mean a strong person. But from the text this is not its meaning in this case.

Mr. Indrajit made reference to the "Ravan and Sita' allusion made in the original article and said that because the English were very strong they were compared with "Ravan" and as the Indians were very weak they were metaphorically called "Sita."

Witness said that that was not the meaning of the phrase. Attention must be paid to the qualifying phrases, from which the meaning of the allusion was that Englishmen were seducing monsters.

Mr. Indrajit: English people resemble "Ravan," means that they are as strong and powerfully built as Ravan was. That is the interpretation we give to the allusion. The words "but of white skin and beautiful in appearance" are used because Ravan was not of white skin or of a commanding appearance.

His Worship queried what the whole story of Ravan and Sita was.

Witness: Ravan had taken away Sita, wife of Rama. Rama then by killing Ravan and his family, secured his wife again.

Mr. Nicholson said that by that allusion the respondent meant to say to his readers that they too should kill the Englishmen and get back from them their "Sitalike opulence."

"The other day we discussed the word 'Byabhechar.' I wish to refer to that word again, because it seems to exercise a good deal of influence in this article. But before I come to that I should like to know whether the phrases 'Look at the deeds of Englishmen, recollect the exploits of your ancestors and compare your former condition with your present condition and bring excitement in your heart' are praiseworthy or not."—I dare say it refers to the bad deeds of the Englishmen rather than their good ones. By the bad deeds I mean those referred to in the original article by the respondent.

"In that case 'recollect the exploits of your ancestors' might mean their bad exploits."—"No. From what I read in the article I think the respondent has referred to the good actions of the ancestors.

Mr. Indranjit (producing a dictionary): This is a dictionary by the Vice-Principal of the Gujerat Training College. Is that a standard work or not?—I don't know whether the Educational Department has recognised it as such.

Mr. Indrajit: This is the second edition of the work published in 1904 by Mr. M. B. Balsara, Vice-Principle of the Gujarat Training College at Ahmedabad. In this dictionary if you look at the word "Byabhechar" it means 'violation of the rules of the proper conduct' and the second meaning is 'adultery.' There is another Gujarati dictionary by a Parsee gentleman named Mr. Shapurjee Eduljee. In this dictionary you don't find the word 'Byabhechar' at all.

His Worship could not understand what that had to do with the case in hand.

Mr. Indrajit said he wanted to show what wide difference there existed between the meanings of the Gujarati phrases and the interpretations put on them by different authorities. The word "Byabhechar" had in all five different and distinct meanings.

Mr. Nicholson called the Court's attention to a sentence in the preface of Mr. Balsara's dictionary, which stated that the author did not assume to be an authority or that the conclusions he arrived at were in any way final. Therefore the difficulties before the Court were not reliable authorities. Mr. Shapurjee Edaljee in the preface of his dictionary also stated that it had not been attempted in that work to supply a complete dictionary.

Mr. Indrajit believed that the authors of the dictionaries were too modest to say that they were the best authority on the subject. The word "Byabhechar" meant several things one of which was "Cheenaloo." He contended that the correct interpretation of the word "Byabhechar" could only be found in a Gujarati dictionary written by a Gujarati man. In the second translation of the original article as made by a Parsee interpreter of the High Court, no correct interpretation was given to the original words and phrases. This was how a wrong interpretation was put on the whole article which was written in favour of Englishmen asking Indians to follow them especially in the way of patriotism and love towards one's own country.

Mr Indrajit, in further cross-examining the witness tried to show that the word "Angrejo" interpreted in the English translation as "Englishmen," really meant fashion. "Ang" meant body and "Rejo" or "Rejo" meant piece of cloth, especially rich silk cloth, and the whole word therefore meant "fashion of dress." By his writing what the respondent meant to say was that by becoming slaves of fashion do not cause your mother-land to be ashamed of you. In the translation the meaning was changed into "by becoming slaves of Englishmen" etc."

Witness said that the word "Angrejo" was too common to be mistaken. That word was never used to mean fashion of dress. It meant no other thing but Englishmen.

His Worship was convinced that the translations of the original article as submitted by the Oriental Translator and as rendered by the interpreter of the High Court were identically the same.

After some further discussion, Mr. Nicholson addressed the Court. He remarked that from the article in the respondent's paper of the 28th July it was quite clear that wherever the words "Angrejo" and "Shikshan" occurred, the writer distinctly meant the Englishmen and the English education and nothing else. There was not the least doubt therein. The remarks as set forth in the article by the respondent were in no way metaphorical. They were straight and pointed remarks against the Englishmen and British Government. By the words "by their teaching adultery has spread to your homes" the respondent clearly meant to say that the Government had taught them things that were wrong and immoral. He could not understand how such an article could be contended by the defence as having been written in praise of Englishmen, and the Government of India. The difference between the use of the words "deeds" and "exploits," were quite remakable. "Englishmen themselves who eat what is yours, hate you and detest you" could never be the words in praise of Englishmen. They were distinctly used to excite disaffection towards Government and to excite hatred and enmity against the Englishmen. He asked the Court to consider what bad effect such remarks would have on the minds of those who indulge in reading such exciting writings at a small cost of a pice per copy. That was the correct way of looking at the seriousness of the matter in hand. How, by the change of fashion in dress, could the motherland be put to shame? It was ridiculous to think it that way. Centainly the respondent never meant to call Indians cowards simply because they changed their fashion. It was simply absurd to give to the word "Angrejo" the meaning of fashion, which meaning could not stand even in the most far-fetched sense. Mr. Nicholson then quoted several other phases from the translation to show that the whole article was a seditious one and one that excited bad blood between the Indians and the Englishmen.

Mr. Indrajit in his address to the Court contended that the whole article was in praise of Englishmen but that a wrong interpretation was put upon it by the Oriental Translator. The article in question was founded upon historical facts, that India was taken by the English by gaining the confidence of the Indians and they maintained India by art, skill and statesmanship. Several remarks in the article referred to the policy of Clive, Hastings, and Dalhousie in bringing India under the British rule. The poem that appeared in the respondent's paper was simply an exhortation to the Indians asking them to follow Englishmen in every way. It asked them to be as patriotic towards India as the Englishmen were towards England. In conclusion he left the whole case in his Worship's hands.

His Worship in delivering his judgement remarked that he could not but come to the conclusion that the respondent had by the articles in question attempted to promote the feeling of hatred between different classes of his Majesty's subjects, namely Indian subjects and the subjects of English descent. The general spirit of the article in question was in his opinion written in favour of enmity and strife. It was necessary that for maintaining good behaviour the respondent should execute a bond with sureties and he, accordingly, ordered the respondent to execute a bond in the sum of Rs. 300 with two surities, resident in the Island of Bombay, in the sum of Rs. 300 each for good behaviour for a period of six months.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

SHORT-HAIRED FURS IN SEASON.

"There is quite a rage for short-haired furs this winter," reports Paris Corrrespondent—"Persian lamb, caracul, and astrachan: these with mink and ermine, make up the popular furs of the season. Of course, those who possess sables wear them, with certain success, and the same applies to fox sets, but, generally speaking, it is a season of short-haired furs.

"Many of the new models show elaborate braidings on Persian lamb and astrachan; black silk braids arranged in scrolls and in other bold designs on the fronts of fur jackets and even on the hem. In some cases the effect is excellent, but the braidings require to be very skilfully arranged, and the furs very cleverly cut and fitted. "I saw, in the atelier of a famous furrier, a long redingote of the finest astrachan, with superb decorations in black silk braid all down the fronts; two kinds of braids were used—one very fine and silky and the other showing a bold plait. The lining of the coat, which was most exquisitely cut and fitted, was of almondgreen brocade, with an all-over pattern of black and-white scrolls. It was an exquisite garment, and was accompanied by a flat muff, lined with the same brocade as that used on the coat, and a flat felt hat of green beaver, with a Lamballe crown of astrachan and a large bow of wide black and-white ribbon at the left side; through the loops of this bow several quills were thrust, in various shades of black, white pale green, and grey, and the whole harmony of colour was fascinating in the extreme. "Some of the prominent Parisian furriers are again using 'taupe' in considerable quantities, not so much for entire coats or cloaks as trimmings of tailor-made costumes in taupe-coloured cloth. It is almost certain that 'taupe' will be one of the colours of the winter season, and in conjunction with pastel shades—especially with certain blues and pinks—it is entirely satisfactory.

AUTUMN MILLINERY.

Great quantities of ostrich feathers are being worn, and quite the newest idea is to have them dyed to match the gown. Mulberry, smoke grey, and green felt hats have feathers dyed to match. One smart hat was of mulberry velvet, with the fashionable short front and wider back, trimmed with a magnificent shaded mulberry feather, with a single rose and foliage in harmonizing tints. Another pretty hat was of tobacco brown velvet faced with stone taffetas, with a band of gold cloth showing Oriental figures around the crown. Inside the turned-up brim was a plume in shades of grey and brown, fastened with a pleated rosette of gold. A hat of almost corn-coloured Tuscan beaver had the brim rolled up against the crown. A rosette of brown velvet was placed on the front, and from this point two long yello plwumes—one quite pale in tint and the other corn-coloured—went round the hat and drooped on to the hair. Ribbon velvet was bunched over the bandeau at the back, and the hat was worn with a forward tilt.


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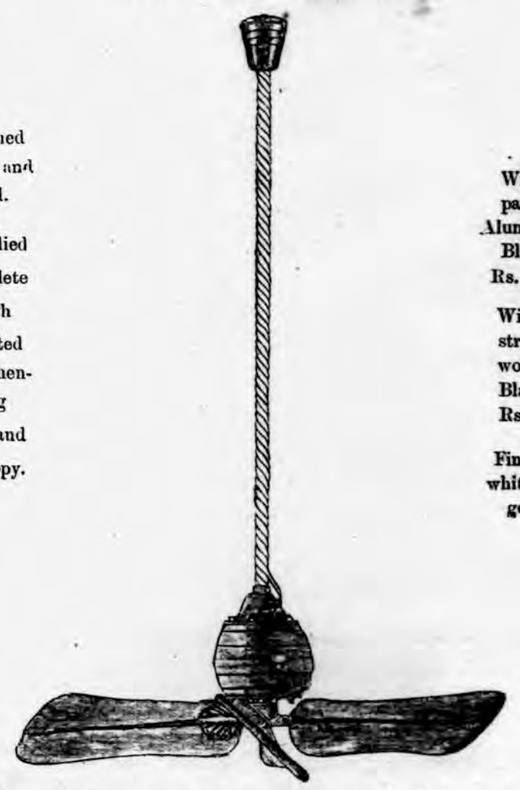

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CONSTIPATION

Constipation never comes alone. It is the ringleader of a band of terrors. The score of ailments and disorders it brings may be nameless, but they are none the less painful. Heat and restlessness,—a bloated feeling,—splitting headaches,—piles,—heartburn,—the recurring of food,—inability to sleep,—a constant feeling of despondency,—entire loss of appetite,—complete loss of interest in your work,—all these arise from constipation. Constipation is the result of an inactive liver. Bile Beans stimulate the liver to natural activity, and by correcting this organ, which dominates everything, drive out all above symptoms by removing their cause.

Mrs. Elizabeth North, of York Street, Dublin, says:—"I had long suffered from constipation, but last year the complaint became serious, and brought excruciating abdominal and other pains. I could not sleep, and many a time had to sit up all night, so terrible was the pain. My appetite seemed to leave me altogether, and I became as weak as a baby. For months I continued in this state. Nothing did me good, and I had almost given up hope when I read about Charles Forde's Bile Beans curing a person in this city. I at once started using the Beans and soon began to feel better. By the end of a week there was no doubt that my condition was vastly improved.

"I continued with Bile Beans, and gradually my bowels recovered their healthy, natural activity, and the terrible pains I had endured ceased. Bile Beans certainly cured me, and that when I had despaired of ever being well again."

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A FREE SAMPLE.

For free sample bottle send one anna stamp, name, address, and this Coupon to Bile Bean Co., Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

COUPON. B. C. 22-10-06.

BILE B. BEANS FOR B. BILIOUSNESS


## SET IN AUTHORITY."

(Concluded from page 4.)

For a very long time she (Dr. Ruth Pearce) thought about it ever more passionately. After all, Lord Thame had had the enormous disadvantage of being Viceroy. He had made a mistake. Well, there should be a conspiracy to keep him from suffering from his mistakes. She would join the conspiracy. But gladly! She would be the conspiracy. She knew, too, what Eliot Arden would have done, and her heart found an instant's sweetness in the humility of following him—her begging heart that was so humble now. So humble and yet so victorious, carrying her in this moment splendidly past the barriers of reason and of conscience, on such a tide that she wished for more definite scruples, that they might be overwhelmed. The great moment of her life it was, this conscientious woman's, when she threw Herbert Valentia Tring's dying letter to his sister into the fire.'

If this was Dr. Ruth Pearce's great moment, it is also the great moment of Mrs. Cotes' book. We confess to feeling that it has scarcely received adequate treatment. This was a pearl of tragedy and it is chucked into the fire-place in a very few lines. Also, we think that Mrs. Cotes has not touched upon the real difficulty that stands between coloured and white in India. One has to realise that an Englishman looks at India from the three points of view, the political, the social, and the commercial. The difficulty is that his attitude differs importantly with regard to each.

So much for criticism! For the rest, this is a delightful book, exceptionally well written, full of interest, and expressed in very good English. It is not a great book, but everyone ought to buy and read it, as it is the work of one who knows, if not all, still a very great deal about what she is writing.

D. B. B.

## SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

### Visit to the Kolar Goldfields.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CHAMPION REEFS, OCTOBER 20.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, and staff, accompanied by the British Resident, left the Residency by motor cars at 7 a. m. to-day and arrived at Mr. Gifford's bungalow at Marikuppan about 10 o'clock. His Excellency was met by the Secretary to the Mysore Government, Geological Department, and Mr. Srikanteswara Iyar, Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District. A guard-of-henour of the Kolar Goldfield Rifle Volunteers was drawn up in front of the bungalow and presented arms. As His Excellency alighted, he was received by the Members of the Mining Board and the officials of the Mysore State, after which His Excellency and party adjourned for breakfast.

At 11-30 a. m., His Excellency visited the Edgar Shaft of the Mysore Mine, and then went to the mill quartz floors and the 900 h. p. electrically operated air-compressor at the Champion Reef Mine. The Cauvery Power Transformer House was next visited, and the party then proceeded to the Ooregaum Mine, where there are the fitting shops, and the process of gold melting was examined.

The party return to Bangalore by special train from Ooregaum in the evening.

## BENGALI RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

Two Bengalees are being prosecuted by another for striking him on the head with a soda water bottle, because he would not remove his shoes on Partition Day.

An elderly Bengalee, resident of Munshigunge, Nadial, was admitted into the Medical College Hospital on Friday with a horrible wound on the side of his neck. He is unable to tell who his assailants were as he was attacked while asleep. Little hope is entertained of his recovery.

## QUESTION OF "POSSESSION."

### Inaccurate Finding

In the High Court, Appellate Side. Their Lordships the Acting Chief Justice and Justice Beaman disposed of a suit which was brought by one Shivaram Govind Bhatta against one Krishna N. Shaubhog for recovering possession of land mentioned in the plaint, as well as rent thereon, with costs. Mr. S. S. Halkar appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. G. S. Mulgookar. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Kumta, who dismissed it and ordered the parties to bear their own costs. On appeal the District Judge reversed the decree by partly allowing the appellant's claim.

A second appeal has been admitted in the High Court.

The land in the suit originally belonged to two brothers, Appaya and Narasinha. The former mortgaged, with possession, the land to the appellant. At that time there was no survey. The land is therefore described as Hesrugudde land leased to Jetti for three mooras of rice. The appellant sued Appayya alone on the mortgage bond, and in execution he was given possession of plaint land in 1874. In 1873 Narasinha sued for partition; but the Appellant was no party to that suit. In execution Narasinha was given 6 gunthas of plaint land for his half share in 1877. In 1875 the appellant sued Jetti for the rent of the land, the latter admitting the claim of the former. The appellant therefore got a decree in his favour. In 1884 the appellant sued Jetti for arrears of rent. Jetti raised the same plea, as in this suit, of his 12 mooras Mulgeni and Narsinha's possession of 6 gunthas. Still there was a decree. In 1886 and 1887 the Appellant sued Jetti again and there were decrees. In 1886 Jetti brought an interpleader suit. Thus there is a hydra-headed difficulty in this suit. It is as follows: Appaya mortgaged with possession a plot of land to Appellant in 1871. It was then held by Jetti paying 3 mooras of rice. Did that mortgage bind Appaya's undivided brother Narsinha? Appellant sued on that mortgage Appaya alone and there was a decree. In execution the Appellant purchased and obtained possession. Did that decree and sale and possession bind Narsinha? Narsinha sued Appaya for partition. There was a decree and partition. Did that decree and partition bind Appellant? Mr. Holkar, on behalf of his client, contended that the Lower Appellate Court had found that the appellant is entitled to the possession of 18 gunthas without taking into consideration the evidence furnished by the map and the boundaries mentioned in the mortgage deed, which showed clearly that the plaint land is owned by other men besides the appellant.

After hearing both vakeels, Their Lordships held that the Lower Courts had dealt with the case in such a manner that at present it is almost impossible to ascertain upon what the claim is really founded or to what it was directed. "We think," their Lordships said, "that the Appellate Court especially has given us such a confused series of findings, or what we meant to represent as findings, that we cannot say with an assurance what the Court really intended to find, or upon what principle, it awarded the relief it did. Having given our best attention to the record, we cannot come to any other conclusion than that the only really important question at issue between the parties is what if anything the appellant took under the mortgage deed as against Respondents 1 and 2."

Before it will be possible to give any satisfactory and complete decision, their Lordships felt the necessity of having a precise and accurate finding upon that question, and in order to obtain it, the case has been remanded to the Court below to determine on the following points:—

(1) What was the exact area of the land which appellant acquired under the mortgage deed.

(2) Whether the land was in the possession and cultivation of either or both respondents during the period for which rent is claimed.

## THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

The following extracts from a letter, dated the 15th August 1906, from Dr. F. G. Clemow, British Delegate on the Constantinople Board of Health, are published for the information of intending pilgrims:—

"In view of the continued presence of plague in Jeddah, a special Commission was recently named by the Board of Health to devise measures of precaution in connection with the arrival of pilgrims for the next Haj season. The month of Redjeb, with which that season begins, commences this year on the 20th instant."

The principal measures proposed by the Commission and approved by the Board are the following:—

"With regard to pilgrims arriving in the Hedjaz, or leaving Jeddah for Mecca, the following measures have been imposed. Those leaving Jeddah for Mecca will undergo a medical visit and disinfection at the Abou-Said lazaret. All pilgrims for Mecca will, after undergoing the measures to which they are subject at Abou Said, be landed at Ras-el Assouad some ten or twelve miles south of Jeddah, and will not communicate with that town; the local authorities will be asked to provide camels and other means of transport, to enable the pilgrims to set out for Mecca as they land. Goods will also be sent to Mecca by way of Ras-el-Assouad."

The following measures are devised for the special defence of Mecca. A sanitary post will be established at Hadde or at Bahre, either, of which is about half way on the road to Mecca. At this post all pilgrims will be subjected to a medical visit, and any sick will be isolated. On arrival at Mecca the pilgrims will undergo another medical visit and will, so far as that is possible, be kept under medical surveillance for five days after their arrival. A plague hospital is to be opened in Mecca.

"During the fortnight that has elapsed since these measures were devised no fresh case of plague has been reported from Jeddah, and there is reason to hope that the outbreak is at an end there. Should that prove to be the case, it will be possible to modify very largely the above scheme."

## BOMBAY PARSEE CHARGED IN LONDON.

The young Indian, who was charged before Mr. Plowden at Marylebone a few days ago, turns out to be a Bombay Parsee. He gave his name as Destard Cecil, age 26, of Sutherland-avenue, Maida-vale, and was charged on a warrant with having unlawfully taken away an unmarried girl, named Marjorie Alice Cannell, under the age of 16, out of the possession, and against the will of her mother, Elizabeth Cannell who resided at Southwold-mansions, Elgin-avenue. At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Plowden characterised the accused's conduct as praise-worthy in having saved Marjorie and her sister from their mother's cruelty. It was a matter of speculation for some days in Bombay whether Destard Cecil was a Parsee, and he turns out to be such according to a native contemporary. His real name is Kurshedjee Hormasjee Dastur, and he is a brother of Mr. Bejonjee Hormusjee Dastur, a well-known billiard player among the Parsees. He went to England some years ago; the case referred to has made him very popular in London. His age is 26, as he stated it before the Magistrate, and he is a publisher of books in England, among them being the "Historical Tragedy of Nero." As a publisher he has adopted the pseudony of K. H. D. Cecil the initial letters K. H. D. pointing to his real name of Kurshedjee Hormasjee Dastur and Destard indicating his surname of Dastur. As Mr. Osborn, accused's solicitor, stated before the Magistrate his client was an author, had been in England about five years, and was highly respected by all who knew him. In the opinion of Bombay Parsees, Destard Cecil has done well as a co-religionist of theirs.

## THE 7TH GURKHAS.

### Native Officers Dismissed.

At a General Court Martial held at Lansdowne, Jamadar Mangal Singh Thapa, 7th Gurkha Rifles, was arraigned on the charge of behaving in a manner unbecoming to the position and character of an officer, in that at Lansdowne on the 19th July, when in command of a company of his regiment, when it was reported to him that Rifleman Lal Bahadur Rana of his company whom he had ordered to be made prisoner, had armed himself with a rifle and ammunition and ran amok defying anyone to arrest him, he did not take measures to capture, disarm or shoot down Lal Bahadur Rana, either on receiving report or even subsequently, when he became aware that Lal Bahanur Rana had fired at and wounded Lieutenant John Gordon Skene of the same regiment. The Court, finding the prisoner guilty, sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. Subadar Dhanbir Thapa, 7th Gurkha Rifles, Orderly Officer of the day, was also tried on the same charge. Being found guilty he was sentenced to be dismissed from the service. A similar charge was brought against subadar Ailadhoz Rai, 7th Gurkha Rifles. The Court found him guilty, but in passing sentence of dismissal from the service, unanimously recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground that he had for twenty-six years borne an unblemished character, that he had twice shown conspicuous gallantry in the field, that up to the date of the Dharamsala earthquake in April, 1905, he had been an officer of exceptional energy, that the very severe injuries he had received in the earthquake had undoubtedly impaired his natural promptitude of action and power of initiative, and that knowing this he had already asked his commanding officer to allow him to take his pension. Major-General Henry confirmed the sentences on the first two prisoners, but in view of the recommendation to mercy of the Court he has sentence remitted the Subadar Alladhoo Rai, and ordered him to be released from arrest and to return to duty.

## BY THE WAY.

### POINTS OF VIEW.

If there is one thing more than another which a woman dislikes to be told, it is that her hat is unbecoming.—*Lady's Pictorial*,

The *Lady's Pictorial* says: "Every woman is at heart the happier for a pocket." Especially, we believe, if it is her husband's, and well-lined.—*Star*.

One of the wonders of modern life is the slowness with which, in spite of the immense multiplication of machinery, average man becomes rich. Another and a greater marvel is how slowly, in spite of endless improvements in the art of printing, average man becomes wise.—*Daily News*.

It is perhaps natural that we should love very deeply those who have had the power to release us momentarily from the airless prison of our own egotism. How often it is a child's hand which first opens that iron door and draws us forth into the sunlight!—Miss Cholmondeley, in "Prisoners."

What days they were, if ever they were—which matters little—when a dwarf would be named Ogrin, and would attend to his proper business of making trouble for those more fittingly proportioned, instead of selling matches outside the Bank or travelling with a show!—Owen stair, in the *Outlook*.

If half a dozen of our great headmasters were to put their heads together and agree that henceforward Greek should not be set in entrance scholarship examinations, they could by a stroke of the pen effect a far-reaching and, in my judgment, a most salutary reform in secondary education. Nor do I belive that classical studies would thereby suffer.—F. Storr, in the *Times*.

The following words have been registered as designations of whisky: "Cracyarisotbelleditionment," "Agaphyon," "Sempermicklement," and "Skabrigdantyfuge." The ability to order any one of the brands in question might well be taken as conclusive proof of sobriety. These words would be useful as tests in cases of alleged or suspected drunkenness.—*British Medical Journal*.

The fortune of modern language teaching in schools lies with the Universities. . . . They have not yet seen their way to meet the resolution of the Modern Language Association, that no examination in modern language can be considered satisfactory which does not include a viva voce test. A yet more important reform is called for—the inclusion of either French or German as an obligatory subject in the entrance examination.—F. Storr, in the *Times*.

A noticable thing is the indifference of most Londoners to the beauty or the pathos or the intercst of the town they inhabit, The people who journey up to town in the morning read the morning papers; as they go home they read the evening papers; or perhaps they stare at nothing with a frown. Not one man in ten looks up to see the house where a great poet was born, or a sunset, or a team of noble dray-horses, or children playing in a garden—*Academy*.

No class has suffered from such one-sided criticism as those who are vaguely called the rich. They are the target at which everyone who is not rich thinks he has a right to shoot his arrows. From my experience of twenty one years in a rich West-end parish, I say deliberately that this sort of criticism is untrue. In numbers of the homes of the rich there are to be found personal religion very real and devout, a real desire on the part of parents to set a good example to their sons and daughters, a readiness to give liberal help to any good cause for the welfare of others.—Dean of Carlisle, in the *Treasury*.

### MARK TWAIN'S ANCESTRY.

Discussing genealogy in general and his own in particular Mark Twain enlivens his autobiography, the character of which I have already outlined in a despatch, with a "story" about the late Mr William Walter Phelps, when the latter was United States Minister at the Court of Berlin. "One evening he had me to dinner to meet Count —, a Cabinet Minister," writes Mark Twain. "This nobleman was of long and illustrious descent. Of course, I wanted to let out the fact that I had some ancestors too but I did not want to pull them out of their graves by the ears, and I never could seem to get the chance to work them in a way that would look sufficiently casual. I suppose Phelps was in the same difficulty. In fact, he looked distraught, now and then—just as a person looks who wants to answer an ancestor purely by accident and cannot think of a way that will seem accidental enough. But at last, after dinner, he made a try. He took us about his drawing-room, showing us the pictures, and finally stopped before a rude and ancient engraving. It was a picture of the court that tried Charles I. There was a pyramid of judges in Puritan slouch hats, and below them three bareheaded secretaries seated at a table. Mr Phelps put his finger upon one of the three and said with exulthing in difference:—

"'An Ancestor of mine.'

"It put my finger on a judge and retorted with scathing languidness:—

"'Ancestors of mine. But it is a small matter. I have others.'

"It was not noble in me to do it. I have always regretted it since. But it landed him."

### A BEGGAR OF KHIVA.

Once in an open square, where the dustpall forbade sight or breath, I directed my steps toward the source of a throbbing roll that ceaselessly wove itself in with the noise of voices and the pattering of unshod feet of beasts. As I neared it, the noise became detached from the hubbub, a distinct and individual thing, which insistently claimed attention, and inside the very notes in the air dance in time. Under a willow tree by the waterditch that defined the square, sat a bent old man, unbelievably ragged. So torn were his many khalats that they did not seem like constructed graments at all, but strings of tatters and tags collected and hung on his fat, weak body. His head was bent on his breast, and his eyes were half-closed. On his stomach was a wooden bowl, with a skin drumhead stretched across it, and on this drum-head he beat incessantly with his knuckles and his fist. The motion was so automatic and deadly regular in its recurrent changes that it seemed almost as if he were a clockwork figure set at the edge of the busy market to record the passage of time, I flung some coppers on the brass begging-tray by his side, and went on, unconsciously adjusting my steps to his beating. He made the trivial barter and the driving of laden animals seem rapid and futile, and my bit of charity sickened me. It was as if I had happened along and patted Socrates on the back. From Langdon Warner's "Khiva from the Inside."

### TOBACCO WAR.

An end to a war in the tobacco trade, which has been in operation for a considerable time, is now stated to have been arrived at by an agreement in the Ogden case. The monthly trade journal, "Tobacco," says: Last month we wrote that there were three alternatives in the Ogden litigation. The way of peace has been chosen. Defendants are to pay five times the last quarter's distribution to members of the Ogden Bonus Association, except those not mutually approved of, or where the customer did not continue in business the whole four years, in which latter cases a proportion is to be paid only. Defendants are to pay a sum towards costs. The completion of settlement will proceed as speedily as possible." It will be remembered that much time has already been occupied in the Law Courts in deciding litigation with reference to the liability of Ogdens (Limited) to distribute certain bonuses.

### THE BUILDERS.

(BY AGALLERY FIRST-NIGHTER.)

[We notice whilst no fewer than eight gentlemen collaborated in writing and composing the new piece at the Gaiety Theatre, the male portion of the cast is sustained by seven, We shall soon have "one author one part"; and Miss Tottie Tootlekins will advertise in the professional organs that she "travels" her own lyrist—Musical plays are not written nowadays, but built.—Weekly Paper,]

We'd endured the production right on to the end,
And our feelings were far from uncertain,
Though we'd given no token at all to portend
That we'd "boo!" at the fall of the curtain,
But we'd made up our minds that the authors should know.
To the best of our vocal expression,
That one epithet only applied to their show.
And it went far beyond "indiscretion."

There was one thing that caused us some little regret,
And we knew not if so' twas intentioned;
Though the piece was the work of a syndicate yet
Not a name on the programme was mentioned.
Did the Management fear for its legion of scribes,
And present us their handicraft blindly?
Or the authors themselves, did they run from our gibes
To appear if we called to them kindly?

O' ye gods, what disgust that performance recalls!
'Twas a blatant, incongruous duffer;
But we let 'em play on to their pals in the stalls
As we guessed there'd be someone who'd suffer.
Now the wretched finale smites hard on our ears,
And the manager stands with breath bated;
For the curtain has fallen, the band disappears;
Our opinion's in, silence awaited.

We sit tight while the swells give their feeble applause
As their free invitation-seats bid it;
Then we are one we are up, and for good o' the cause
We inquire with a meaning, "Who did it?"
Then we call for the "Authors" right lusty and loud
With grim vengeance full-inwardly vowing;
When, by Jupiter, up goes the cloth—on the crowd,
And they face us—those choristers—bowing!

I will live in my memory many a day,
How we felt when we saw them before us,
And discovered, too late, that that musical play
*Had been turned out, complete, by the Chorus!*

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Do bees prefer any particular colour in the flowers they visit for honey? Lord Avebury's experiments, which led him to conclude that these insects prefer blue, have brought this question into prominence. In a recent number of the Comtes Rendus M. G. Bonnier gives the result of certain experiments he has carried out with a view of testing whether colour is the source of attraction in the flower. He placed honey on variously coloured cards in the vicinity of the hives in early morning, and found that the honey was taken quite irrespective of the colour. But he noticed the curious facts that if the honey is not placed near the hives till later in the day it will remain untouched for a long time. And this he attributes to a curious and apparently hitherto unnoticed feature in the economy of the hive.

It appears from M. Bonnier's observations that among the workers issuing from the hive in the early morning there are some which may be designated "seekers." These seek out the sources of honey, and point them out to the rest of the colony, whose work it then is to gather the honey. These may be called "plunderers." In the early morning the seekers are very numerous but later in the day many of them become plunderers If the honey on the coloured cards is not placed near the hive very early in the day it escapes the notice of the early issuing seekers, and will probably be neglected for the rest of the day. All M. Bonnier's experiments tend to show that when the bees have taken up their work for the day they take no notice of honey even if placed on conspicuously coloured flowers or cards in the neighbourhood of their labours.

The use and significance of that formidable looking weapon, the "saw" of the saw-fish, is discussed by F. Pappenheim in a German Natural History periodical. The author points out that the few observers who have seen the animal living have not apparently noticed the real use of the saw. A study of the contents of the stomach of the saw-fish, and the peculiar articulation of the skull with the vertebral column, lead to the conclusions that the saw is used primarily for rapid grubbing and burrowing in the mud and gravel. A secondary use may be protective, but there is no evidence that the saw is used as a weapon for ramming. Albert Gunther, in an article on the Rays, to which group the saw-fish belong, says, "The saw is a most formidable weapon of offence, by means of which the fish tears pieces of flesh off the body of its victim, or rips open its abdomen, to feed on the protruding intestines." "Saws" six feet long and one foot broad at the base, are of common occurrence.

One of the most interesting of that little group of plants known as "carnivorous," from their curious habit of trapping animals, and apparently feeding on them, is the bladderwort. In July and August its yellow flowers may be seen adorning many of our ponds and ditches. The little narrow-necked bladders which it bears under water, and from which it gets its name, are veritable traps for the smaller inhabitants of the ditch. The animals most frequently caught in them are those minute crustaceans known as water-fleas. Occasionally, however, a young fish is found inside. In a recent number of a German scientific periodical, W. Bath describes plants of bladderwort which have caught tadpoles. Some be found caught by the head, and some by the tail. In other cases the animal had got entirely inside. It is found that the imprisoned animal may live some days inside the bladder.

In the case of the wolf's-milk spurge, referred to recently in this column, which sprang up in a clearing in a French forest, the seed had presumably lain dormant for several hundreds of years. In a letter to the current number of "Nature," "H. B. P." makes an interesting contribution to the subject of dormant seeds. An ancient wall surrounding the top of a very bare hill was removed last February. In the spring the site of the wall became covered with seedling foxgloves. There were no foxgloves, the writer remarks, within several hundred yards, and if there had been there would have been no seed at that time of year. The wall, it appears, was the fence of an oak-wood which was felled and turned into pasture forty years ago. The seeds from which the foxgloves sprang must have been lying dormant for at least forty years. But the writer of the note is of opinion that they must be very much older. For they sprang up on the site of the wall, and when the ground was disturbed outside this no crop of foxgloves was produced. Hence the seeds must have been there when the wall was built. And it is supposed that the oak wood was planted and the wall built some time between 1600 and 1610. If this is so then the seeds were some three hundred years old.

Another example of dormant seeds springing up is given by the same writer. Some cartloads of turf and loam were taken from the surface of an old pasture, and spread over the grass on another part. Presently there came up a crop of thousands of corn-weeds, fumitory, sun spurge, &c., utterly unknown in the pasture previously.

The view that the unique fauna of Lake Tanganyika indicates a former connection of this sheet of water with the ocean does not receive confirmation from Calman's recent paper in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society." The shrimps which he describes from the great African lake are of an essentially fresh water type, and do not show any close affinities with marine forms. Tanganyika, however, possesses a large number of species peculiar to itself, and not found in adjacent lakes. Along with the rest of the fauna they are considered to be the result of long-continued divergent evolution, and specialisation due to isolation.

Entomologists recognise three species of clothes moth. Of these, Tinea Pellionella is the only one of which the catterpillar makes for itself a movable case or house, in which it moves about as a snail in its shell. This caterpillar's method of enlarging its house to meet its growing needs is of special interest. When it becomes too tight a fit for its dwelling it slits open the tube from one end half-way along its length. Then it weaves in a fresh strip in the opening. This done, it turns round, and repeats the process from the other end. The whole operation is then gone through again for the opposite side of the tube. The increasing length of the caterpillar is easily provided for by adding successive rings to the tube.

It is a general belief among naturalists that the poultry of our farmyards originated from the jungle fowl of India. This was the conclusion arrived at by Darwin in his "Animals and Plants under Domestication." Since the year 1903 the India Poultry Club of Ceylon has been trying experiments bearing on this question. They have succeeded in matching the jungle fowls with the domestic breed, and have raised hybrids between them. These hybrids, it is found, will breed with either the jungle fowls or the domestic breed. They were, however, found to be sterile, inter se. So far, then, the experiments have not yet decisively answered the question—Did our domestic breeds of poultry originate in the jungle fowl of India?

A fortnight ago I made some reference to the synthetic chemistry which concerns itself with the making of entirely new compounds, all of which are interesting and many valuable. Here, by way of contrast and comparison, it may be well to allude to a new kind of synthetic chemistry, of which chemists are beginning, just in these last few months, to perceive the possibility. It need hardly be said that it is radium which has opened out this new prospect. The synthetic chemistry of which we commonly speak is the synthesis of compounds, and, of course, anything which is the product of synthesis or putting together must necessarily be a compound. Only a few years ago, to speak of the synthesis of the elements would have been considered as foolish and meaningless as to speak of their analysis. The essential idea of an element was of a something which could neither be put together nor taken to pieces. But we now believe that the atom of any element is not really atomic or uncuttable. It has been conclusively demonstrated that the atom of radium, for instance, is capable of analysing itself, so to speak, into smaller parts, amongst which, in all probability, four atoms of helium may be numbered. It seems to be impossible to control the analysis of the elements, but it is certainly possible to observe it. Now, this necessarily suggests to the mind the possibility of the converse process. If radium is capable of analysis, may it not be possible to build it up by synthesis of its parts? This conceivable synthesis of the heavier elements is the new possibility which, like its predecessors, is certainly worthy of the name synthetic chemistry—far more worthy, indeed.


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